"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,103. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—Sian-fu has been chosen as the capital of China in place of Peking, according to The London Globe. Riots have taken place in Belfast, as a result of the Nationalist demonstration for the revolution of 1798. The Financial Secretary of the British Treasury said in Parliament that the Government is against a large outlay for a mail service to China through Canada.—Page 6.

Page 2.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland stood a successful test with her new motor batteries.

Gov. Black is reported to have told the committee which visited him in behalf of the Thirteenth Regiment that an opportunity would be given the men to volunteer under the second call.

James L. Kernochan applied for enlistment in the First Regiment at Camp Black, but it was discovered that one leg is shorter than the other, owing to an injury received in cross-country riding.

Page 3.

Mustering in and recruiting the Naval Militia in the various States having organizations has begun.

Gen. Frank yesterday assigned the Twenty-second Regiment to duty at Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and Slocum. An order regarding the second call for volunteers was received at Governors Island. It stated that the purpose was to expand regiments already accepted. It was said that the Eighth New York Regiment would be sent to the Philippines.

Page 4.

The President appointed Robert Smalls, colored, a hero of the civil war, Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C.

The lease of the lines of the Consolidated Traction Company to the North Jersey Street Railway Company was filed yesterday.

Senhor de Assiz, the new Brazilian Minister, delivered a panegyric on the United States in presenting his credentials to President McKinley in Washington.

Page 5.

At the Gravesend track yesterday afternoon Larva won the Bedford Stakes, the other races going to Jack Point, Intrusive, Ben Ronald, Miss Tenny, and Ogden.

The final preparations for the performance to be given on Thursday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to equipping an ambulance to send to the front, have been completed.

City Marshal Meloan of Clarksville, Mo., was shot in the back and killed while quelling a riot on a steamboat. Two negroes were lynched afterward, and more lynchings are expected to follow.

The New Yorks lost the final game of the present series to the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Breitenstein pitched a good game and was the cause of the local team's defeat. The Brooklyns lost another game to the Chicagos.

Page 6.

Sorosis held a literary meeting yesterday, which was the last one of the society for the season, and a discussion took place on "The Development of the Drama Through Civilization."

Page 7.

Miss Clara Martin and Charles Augustine Morrogh were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 141 West Eighty-seventh Street.

The formation of the new National Guard is nearly complete. Last night the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment was mustered into the State service and the other commands will soon be ready. All are anxious for active service.

Thomas Newberry Rooker, who set type for the first issue of The Tribune on April 9, 1841, and was for fifty-six years continuously in the service of that newspaper, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, in Brooklyn.

A primary election will be held to-day for the election of delegates to the Democratic General Committee and the Democratic Assembly District Conventions; to the Republican City and County Committees, and to the Republican Assembly district conventions. The polls will be open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Page 12.

Arguments heard on the demurrer interposed by ex-Commissioner of City Works Willis and ex-Police Commissioner Philips.

The tenth branch of the New York Free Circulating Library was opened at 215 East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday.

John McGlue was acquitted in Jersey City when tried on the charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of James Scanlon.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Rev. Daniel C. Potter must give up his apartments in the Baptist Mission Society's house.

Secretary Burke of the Dock Board denied yesterday that small dealers in ice are treated unfairly and that the Consolidated Ice Company is favored. The case of Mulford & Co. was investigated.

The Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday afternoon and named a professorship in the Law School after Stephen P. Nash, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for thirty years.

In a statement yesterday Russell Sage criticised the action of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in appointing Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler on the Committee of Compensation to determine the amount the Manhattan Road shall pay for the West Street franchise.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively low in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States and high from New England westward to the Rocky Mountain plateau.

Showers and occasional thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts.

The pressure and temperature will remain about stationary in all districts Tuesday. The weather will be fair in the Atlantic States and central valleys. Showers may occur near the West Gulf Coast and in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	57	62
6 A. M.	57	59	62
9 A. M.	61	64	67
12 M.	61	69	74
4 P. M.	60	66	76
6 P. M.	57	64	68
9 P. M.	57	60	64
12 P. M.	55	60	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1897	59
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature was 72 degrees, at 1:40 P. M., and the minimum 56 degrees, at 3:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 65 per cent.

TROOPS LAND NEAR SANTIAGO

Disembarked at Aguadores After a Sharp Engagement.

SHIPS SILENCE BATTERIES

Heavy Fire Directed Against the Fortifications.

A CUBAN ARMY NEAR

Spaniards Claim that the Insurgents Have Been Defeated in Several Engagements.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to The Financial News from Cape Haitien, dated Monday, says:

"At daylight this morning the American troops landed at Aguadores, a few miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admiral Sampson's guns. The batteries were first silenced after a sharp bombardment."

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press. From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 6.—At 8 o'clock this morning twenty-four vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the fortifications at the entrance to Santiago Harbor and along the coast line. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further details are not yet known here.

Yesterday Col. Aldea, with a Spanish force, sustained a fire near Punta Cabrera from the insurgents on the land side and from the American warships. The Spanish forces are well intrenched on the line from Siboney to Aguadores, and to-day they checked an attempt of the American forces to land and repelled them.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 5.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba to-day say that this morning about 7:45 a lively cannonade was heard in the direction of Aguadores. It increased in intensity on both sides, and toward 8 o'clock became violent. At 8:30 it was still very furious.

It is said here that a United States troop ship debarked troops under the protection of the fire of the American squadron.

No further details have been received, but it is believed that the Spanish ships anchored in the Bay of Santiago held the insurgents in check when the latter were attacking the town.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 6.—Advices received here this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba announce that at 8 o'clock this morning the American fleet there began a heavy bombardment of the port, the fortifications, and the neighboring landings, particularly Aguadores, which is a little east of Morro Castle. At 1:30 P. M. the bombardment was still in progress.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—It is reported here that Gen. Castillo, commanding the Cuban forces in the west and north of the Province of Santiago, has been concentrating 4,000 Cubans in the vicinity of the city.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the War or Navy Department that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago.

CAN REPEL ATTACK, THEY SAY.

LONDON, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"The Imparcial says the Government denies absolutely that any American expeditions have landed in Cuba, and no attack has been made on Santiago from the land side.

"Calixto Garcia's forces hover in the neighborhood and are frequently beaten, but the Government insists that 'he has not yet succeded in concentrating enough troops to attack the capital of the province.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Admiral Cervera and Gen. Linares have sent interesting cablegrams to the Government, detailing the preparations being actively made to repel the invasion that is considered imminent.

"They report that the crews, the garrison, the volunteers, and the inhabitants are in high spirits, elated by the repulse of the first reconnaissances by the enemy. Only sixteen American vessels are in sight of Santiago, and it is believed that the other four have been detached toward Guantanamo, where the Spanish land forces are on the alert, as they are also on both sides of Santiago, to oppose the landing of an American expedition or the diversion expected from Calixto Garcia at the head of several thousand insurgents.

"Gens. Linares and Luque consider that they have enough men to face both the insurgents and the invaders, while Admiral Cervera will assist the land batteries and hold Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in check."

800 MARINES REACH SANTIAGO.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 6.—The United States transport Resolute, formerly the Yorktown, has arrived off Santiago de Cuba with apprentices for the fleet.

The United States dispatch boat Suwanee has also reached the fleet safely.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Resolute, which is reported to have arrived off Santiago de Cuba, is not a troop ship in the strict sense of the term. She is a marine transport and has on board the 800 marines taken to Key West on the Panther. After lying in the harbor for several weeks suffering from close confinement on board ship, the men were landed and went into camp near Tampa, where they were thoroughly drilled. The Resolute picked them up about a week ago and started for Admiral Sampson's fleet.

The marines were not to be used, as was at first supposed, on board the fighting ships of the fleet, but were intended to constitute a landing force to support the fleet in an attack upon any fortified point which it was decided to capture and occupy.

Now that the plan of campaign against Santiago is understood to contemplate co-operation between the fleet under Sampson and United States troops under Gen. Shafter, it is believed that to prevent confusion in the direction of the forces ashore, the marine detachment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Huntington, will be placed under the orders of Gen. Shafter to act as part of the regular army for the time being.

WAS A DESTROYER SUNK?

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ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 5, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.)—The announcement that the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo-boat destroyer close to the shore, and signaled the flagship New York that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made. Both the New York and the New Orleans opened fire, and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally, a 13-inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon, as first reported,) was fired, and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed aboard the New York that she had been sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror, but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or the Furor, as the Terror is not understood to have been at Santiago. On Saturday two Schwarzkopf torpedoes were found floating two miles south of El Morro. This is the class of torpedo used by the Spanish, and one of the two found had only the practice head.

Many officers of the fleet believe that a darkened railway train that was moving along the shore was the real object of the bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage has been found, no dead bodies have been noticed, and it is possible that the torpedoes were some of those fired at the collier Merrimac when Lieut. Hobson sank her, and which subsequently floated outside of the harbor.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—An auxiliary cruiser of the United States fleet, which left Santiago de Cuba at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, came in here this afternoon for coal. She had been in Santiago waters since Wednesday morning, but was with the other ships of the squadron only part of that time, and saw nothing in the nature of a bombardment.

She reports, however, that on Friday night, when about a mile from shore, what was thought to be a Spanish torpedo boat was sighted headed for the cruiser. Three or four ships immediately opened a heavy fire upon her, and when the smoke cleared away the torpedo boat had disappeared, having apparently put back into the harbor.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Furor, which, it is thought, may have been sunk by our warships at Santiago, is a sister vessel of the Terror. Both were built at Glasgow for Spain, and completed their official trials in November, 1896. They are bigger than any of their type in the British fleet, being 220 feet long and 22 feet broad. Their armament consists of two 14-pound rapid-fire Maxim-Nordenfelts, two 16-pounders of the same calibre, and two 37-mm. automatic Maxims. There are also two 14-inch deck-pivoted torpedo tubes on the Schwartzkoff system.

The mean of runs on the measured mile was one point over 28 knots, which speed was also maintained on a two hours' run in a hard southwesterly wind. During the trial of the Furor that vessel had a full load of seventy-five tons on board, which is considerably greater than the load carried by the destroyers of the British and other Governments.

SAY OUR SHOTS FELL SHORT.

MADRID, June 6.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Santiago de Cuba says that at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening twenty American warships opened a hot attack on Santiago de Cuba, but that the American vessels were so distant that their shots did not reach the forts.

The dispatch adds that, seeing the futility of the enemy's cannonade, the Spaniards made no reply to their fire, awaiting the nearer approach of the ships, but the attacking fleet continued to remain in its distant position. The bombardment lasted forty-five minutes, and was not resumed.

On Sunday sixteen American warships were still moored at the same place, in sight of Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO CABLES NOT CUT.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The cable-cutting ship sent down by the Signal Corps to Santiago to cut the cables connecting Cuba with the outside world has not yet completed the task, and Gen. Greely, who is directly in charge of the work, had notice yesterday that the cable leading from Guantanamo to Haiti is still in operation.

This particular cable was reported in the press dispatches to have been cut, but it is probable a mistake was made, and one of the local cables running along the Cuban coast was cut, under the impression that it was the main line. It is believed, however, that this last link that remains to connect Madrid and Havana will not exist more than a day or two longer. The cables connecting Key West and Havana will not be interfered with by our Government, inasmuch as the censorship exercised at Key West prevents them being used in the Spanish interest.

The Government still permits commercial messages to pass over these cables, providing they do not contain information that would be of assistance to Spain in conducting the war. It is supposed that under guise of a commercial message the report reached Madrid of the arrival yesterday at Havana of the ship Ardilla, with a load of cattle.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S FLEET.

Detained at Cadiz, It Is Alleged, Because a Revolution in South of Spain Is Feared.

GIBRALTAR, June 6.—It is reported here to-day that the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara has returned to Cadiz after completing the series of manoeuvres which formed the programme of the cruise.

LONDON, June 7.—Reports from various sources state that Admiral Camara's fleet is still at Cadiz. It is detained there, it is alleged, because the Government fears a revolution in the South of Spain if the Spaniards should be defeated.

A special dispatch received in this city to-day from Vienna says:

"According to private advices from Cadiz, the preparation for active service of the Spanish cruiser Carlos V., the battleship Pelayo, and the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, is proceeding slowly, and these vessels are not yet nearly ready to proceed to sea."

WASHINGTON, June 6.—That Cadiz fleet which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the State Department that the Spanish ships were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later.

THE CASE OF CARRANZA.

Both He and du Bosc Arrested on a Capias Issued at Montreal by Detective Kellert.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc were arrested at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon on a capias, in which it is alleged they were about to leave the country. The capias was taken out in accordance with a suit for $25,000 damages for defamation of character entered by Detective Kellert.

The arrest was made at the residence of the Spanish Consul General, and the prisoners were immediately taken before Judge Mathieu, who released them in $1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished, the authorities declining to say by whom, and Spanish dignity was thus saved from the contagion of the Montreal jail. The writ of capias is returnable in six days, and no action can be taken until the end of that time unless the prisoners consent to a speedy hearing.

In the meantime a new element is introduced into the case. The bodies of Carranza and Du Bosc are the property of Detective Kellert until his claim is satisfied or the capias is dissolved. The United States authorities are desirous of having Carranza and Du Bosc leave Canada, a thing which they cannot do without forfeiting their bail.

As it stands now, it looks very much as if Detective Kellert had made it impossible for the Canadian Government to order the Spaniards to leave the country until at least the capias has been dissolved. Of course, du Bosc and Carranza might jump their bail, but their present desire is to remain in Canada.

It was reported to-day that Señor Carranza had fled from the city, but later it was learned that he had hurriedly carried his valuable papers and property to a place of safety in order to prevent their seizure.

Magistrate Lafontaine to-day honorably discharged Chief Kellert of the Metropolitan Detective Agency from custody on the charge of stealing the now famous letter from Lieut. Carranza. Immediately afterward Kellert's lawyer took steps to bring a suit for $25,000 jointly and severally against Señors du Bosc and Carranza for false arrest.

The money they have in the bank of Montreal will be garnished and leave will be asked to seize all their personal property before judgment, so as to have a guarantee on their part for costs.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 6.—Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine, to-day stated that he had no information of a communication from the imperial Government in regard to the deportation of Lieut. Carranza and Mr. Du Bosc of the former Spanish Legation at Washington and at present in Montreal. Sir Louis stated that he had not talked the matter over with any one while in Washington recently.

LONDON, June 6.—The United States Embassador, Col. John Hay, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented evidence of Spanish officials making Canada the base of operations and protested against a continuance of this practice. The protest is based on the fact that it would be a breach of neutrality for Great Britain to permit her territory to be used for such hostile purposes.

Col. Hay also recently drew the attention of the Foreign Office to small expeditions from Great Britain of war munitions for Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Lieut Carranza and Señor du Bosc, who are conducting their Spanish operations from Montreal, have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion, through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him.

The British authorities acted on the assumption that the translation of the Carranza letter was correct, and that thus there was no doubt that the Spanish officials were using Canada as a base for hostile action against the United States. But, since a question is raised as to the accuracy of the translation, no step is likely to be taken toward a forcible expulsion until the translation is established as correct.

The British authorities have been ready from the outset to act on any well established case, but the expulsion of a foreigner is such a serious matter that it is said no such step would be proper while the evidence was open to question. The Carranza denial raised a question of veracity which can be readily settled by the production of the original letter.

This is not in the possession of the State Department, but it is understood to be in the hands of the Secret Service branch of the Treasury. When the accuracy of the translation is established the British authorities will act promptly.

SPANISH PRISONER AT NORFOLK.

Capt. Jiminez Incarcerated at Fort Monroe, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., June 6.—The Spanish prisoner brought in by the cruiser Cincinnati when she came to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs was to-day taken to Fort Monroe by a Sergeant of marines from the navy yard and turned over to a Sergeant of the Sixth United States Artillery and Capt. Joseph G. Porter, Company G, First Maryland Regiment, who delivered him to Col. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Fort Monroe.

The prisoner turns out to be Capt. J. F. Jiminez, captured on the steamer Panama when that ship was taken. He was reported to have killed a marine in an attempt to escape at Key West. He is a fine-looking man, middle aged, with Van Dyke beard, and looks what he is reported to be—a very daring fellow. What will be done with him is not known. He is now incarcerated at the fort.

HOBSON WILL SOON BE FREE

Spanish Prisoners at Fort McPherson to be Exchanged for the Merrimac's Men.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

Official Announcement That Sampson Is Arranging the Matter with Cervera—Proposed Medals for the Daring Crew.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department to-day issued this bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson is engaged in arranging with Admiral Cervera for the exchange of Naval Constructor Hobson and the men with him, now prisoners at Santiago, for some of the officers and men held prisoners by the United States at Fort McPherson."

The War Department has supplied to the Navy Department the list of names procured from the commandant at Fort McPherson, Ga., of the Spanish prisoners of war there. The department this morning sent this list to Admiral Sampson, and the Admiral himself will enter into communication with Admiral Cervera respecting an exchange of prisoners. Cervera will be allowed to select from the list the persons whom he is willing to take in exchange for Constructor Hobson and the gallant crew that manned the Merrimac on her last run.

May Exchange Two Officers for Hobson

Hobson's relative rank is that of Lieutenant, junior grade, and he stands at the head of that grade in his corps. By the ordinary rules of exchange he would be about equivalent to a Captain in the army. The highest grade officer among the Spanish captives at Fort McPherson is a First Lieutenant, so that in order to equalize the exchange it may be necessary for Admiral Sampson to throw in with the First Lieutenant one of the dozen Second Lieutenants among the prisoners. Hobson's crew, none being of the commissioned grade, can be exchanged man for man for six Spanish private soldiers among the prisoners of war.

When Sampson and Cervera have arranged these details the list of prisoners to be exchanged will be submitted to the War Department, which will direct the commandant at Fort McPherson to send them to Key West, to be placed aboard a naval vessel and sent to Santiago for transfer. All this will take some time, so that the officials hardly expect to complete the exchange in less than two weeks at the earliest.

The commandant at Fort McPherson reported to the War Department this morning in answer to an inquiry that all the Spanish prisoners there were well, and able to travel.

Representative Hartman of Montana has introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieut. Hobson and each of his crew "for gallant, heroic, and patriotic service rendered to the United States at Santiago Harbor on June 3, 1898." It appropriates $500 for the purpose.

The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson is under consideration by the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be most acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to Congress, which that body will doubtless carry into effect without delay.

Suggestions for Promotion.

Hobson stands now at the top of the list of assistant naval constructors, with only eighteen officers of higher rank above him in the corps. If he were a Lieutenant of the junior grade of the line he could be advanced, as some one has suggested, thirty numbers without greatly interfering with the opportunities for promotion of those below him. If he were advanced five numbers in the list of naval constructors, as is also suggested, he would be placed ahead of Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, who became Assistant Naval Constructor in July, 1889, two years before Hobson reached that rank.

If he prefers promotion in the Construction Corps to transfer to the line, with greater promotion, it is possible that course may be followed, but his friends in the department are confident that he will prefer to remain in the Construction Corps, with such promotion as it is regarded as fair and equitable to give him.

The question of equity will hardly be pushed in this matter any more than in the promotions offered to the Captains of the Asiatic Squadron engaged in the attack on Manila. Strictly considering, naval officers cannot figure out that there will be any equity in lifting half a dozen officers over the heads of others who were so unfortunate as not to have the opportunity to distinguish themselves. Up to this time, as it has happened, the promotions for distinction except two, have been made in the rank of Captain. Among the officers who will be "jumped" by promotions of Captains is Capt. Sigsbee, formerly of the Maine, who will be passed by Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore.

It is suggested by an officer of the navy who thinks that the significance of the sinking of the Merrimac may not yet be fully appreciated that the President may safely wait until it is ascertained just what may come of shutting up the harbor of Santiago. It is just possible that the operation may turn out to be the great event of the war, and that it may lead directly to the capture of the entire fleet of Spanish vessels in Santiago and their addition to our navy. Such a capture as that would lead the President and Congress to be very generous to Lieut. Hobson and the men who helped him to take the Merrimac into the dangerous spot where they sunk her.

TRICK IN CERVERA'S CHIVALRY.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Admiral Sampson has given special orders that El Morro, where the heroes of the Merrimac are imprisoned, should be spared in the firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieut. Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of prisoners in the direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers as a thirteenth century defense, and an act of cruelty.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, Haiti, June 6.—Advices received here to-day from the flagship New York say that no further news has been received from the Merrimac prisoners. A launch came out from the shore on Sunday morning, under a flag of truce, and the Spanish officer who was in charge of the boat said he thought he saw a flag of truce flying on board the Iowa. When the officer discovered his mistake the launch returned to Morro Castle.

OUR FLEET GUARDS THE WRECK

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that they were working at the hull, and the American fleet formed in line of battle, with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanish were not so engaged, and the fleet withdrew.

LONDON, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "It is stated that the Merrimac sank before reaching the entrance to the channel. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has sent orders that she be dynamited."

ACCOUNT BY CAPT. MILLER.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—Capt. Miller, who lately was in command of the collier Merrimac, arrived here to-day. Speaking of the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, he said:

"Lieut. Hobson's act was the bravest I ever saw or heard of. The idea was to block the narrow exit from the harbor. Whether Hobson proposed sinking the Merrimac I do not know, but he arranged the details between himself and the commander. Every officer and man in the fleet would have volunteered to go, but Hobson, being a naval constructor, was the man for the place. Three of the men belonged to the Merrimac. They were Coxswain Deignan, Chief Machinist Phillips, and Water Tender Kelly.

The Merrimac had been thoroughly stripped of valuable articles, even the clock and bell being taken off. Along one side a torpedo belt had been arranged about ten feet below the water line, six torpedoes being placed so as to break open the compartments. These torpedoes had electrical connection with a battery on the bridge and were to be discharged by pressing a button.

"The channel is only a few hundred yards wide. It was arranged that the Merrimac was to be swung across the channel till one end grounded. One man was to let go the starboard, another was to let the life raft fall and jump overboard. The man at the port anchor was to be the next to jump off; then the helmsman; next the engineers, on signals, were to open the valves, let in the water, climb to the deck and leap overboard. Last of all the man that pressed the key would plunge into the water. The man at the key was undoubtedly Hobson. He would be unlikely to assign another man to the most dangerous post. Besides, he is the best swimmer in the navy.

Spaniards Very Vigilant.

"The plan was carried out perfectly. The only thing we had not counted on was the Spaniards keeping such a sharp watch. Undoubtedly they knew something was afoot. They permitted the Merrimac to pass between the Morro and Estrella Forts without noticing her; but when she was in range of the other forts every gun in the harbor was opened on her; we could not count the shots the firing was so furious. The forts must have fired a thousand times.

"I was on the New York watching, and the hearts of all of us faltered, for it seemed as if no ship could live in that hell of fire and that no one on board could escape. The Merrimac anchored, the men jumped overboard, and the forts then subsided, refusing to fire at the men struggling in the water. The men reached the raft, where they were captured and taken to Morro Fort.

"After daylight Admiral Cervera's Chief of Staff came aboard the New York. He said the Merrimac's men were safe, and would be well treated. Two of them were slightly wounded. They lacked clothes and money, and their friends might send them anything but written communications. We sent them clothes, money, and food. Officers of the New York asked to be allowed to exchange places with Hobson, but this was not permissible.

"Cervera's officer could not find language strong enough to express his admiration for the bravery of the Americans. His courtesy and the action of the forts in sparing the Americans struggling in the water changed our opinion of the Spaniards and made us think the stories of their honor and chivalry not so far wrong.

May Be No Destroyers There.

"After daylight we could see the masts and funnels of the Merrimac sticking out of the water. She was sunk exactly where we wanted her. We saw in the harbor three cruisers, the Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa being among them; but I don't know whether the other cruisers or the torpedo boat destroyers are there. The black thing that the officers of some of the ships thought they saw coming after them has not been identified yet, and we are not sure that any of the destroyers are at Santiago.

"The insurgents sent us word that the men and guns from the cruisers had been sent ashore, and it looks as though the vessels would not try to get out and the Spanish officers had no hope of escape or victory, but were determined to make a brave, stubborn fight to maintain Spain's honor.

"The story printed in New York that Lieut. Hobson and Rear Admiral Sampson quarreled just before the Merrimac went in is an entire falsehood."

THE SPANISH FLAG OF TRUCE.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—The news of the safety of the men on the Merrimac was brought to the flagship New York Friday afternoon by a Spanish tugboat flying a flag of truce.

It was shortly after noon when the Spaniards signaled from the shore that they desired to send off a flag of truce. A reply was sent that the flag would be received. The wildest rumors ran through the fleet regarding the cause of the flag being sent. Some of the wildly optimistic declared that Admiral Cervera intended to surrender, but others, and they included nearly all the men of the fleet, believed that the Spanish Admiral desired to let the American Admiral know that the bodies of the heroes of the Merrimac were at his disposal if he cared to receive them and inter them with befitting honors.

That the message would be that all the men were alive and but two of them slightly injured was too good to be imagined for a moment.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a dingy little harbor tug, flying a white flag on her single mast and the red and yellow banner of Spain at the stern, came slowly out from the harbor. As soon as she could be seen from the New York Admiral Sampson directed Lieut. Staunton, his Chief of Staff, to board the Vixen, which lay alongside the New York, and meet the Spaniard half way. The Vixen immediately ran up a white flag on her foremast and started to meet the tug. Being much the faster boat of the two, the Vixen met the tug about three-fourths of the distance from the flagship to the harbor mouth.

As the two boats approached each other

Continued on Page 2.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND MANILA

Dewey Arms the Rebels, but Will Not Let Them Enter the City.

1,800 SPANISH TROOPS TAKEN

Many Victories Won With Machine Guns and the Petrel.

Spaniards Set a Price on the Head of Aguinaldo—Cavite Arsenal Prepared for Our Troops.

HONGKONG, June 6.—The British gunboat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advanced to within four miles of the city.

A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot its officers.

Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent, and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite.

The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assisted the insurgents with boats and machine guns.

The Swift repeats a rumor that the insurgents had captured and tortured a number of priests. The British residents, at the time the Swift left, still remained in Manila, but the other foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign shipping.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow "hordes of passionate and semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis." Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malete River, seven miles south of Manila, otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

The correspondent of The Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says:

"I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Caloocan, eight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments.

"The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig River, which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, to the Lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movements with fire balloons.

"To the northward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places, and the English overseers have been warned off."

"I visited Cavité without the Spaniards knowing it and found there 197 wounded and 56 prisoners, among the latter 6 Spanish officers; the others natives. All were well treated.

"The volunteers smelled powder yesterday. An officer was killed and three others were wounded. The rest retired rapidly One German resident has enlisted with the volunteers."

A Reward for Aguinaldo.

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MANILA, May 31, via Hongkong, June 6.—Many natives will try to secure the large reward the Government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have been assassinated.

It is officially declared that four armored cruisers, with colliers, torpedo boats, and transports carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain for Eastern waters. The Spaniards are utterly unimpressed by the naval defeat here. They explain that their squadron was vastly outclassed, and are confident of a victory on shore.

They are determined to fight to the end, as the ships did. Evidently they will never learn common sense until Manila is annihilated by street and house fighting in the outer city and by a bombardment of the walled citadel.

The insurgents raided a railway station ten miles to the north of Manila and killed three priests and an officer. There has also been a pitched battle at a Spanish post south of Manila, near Cavité, the result being that the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were 150.

At Manila the work of constructing defenses goes on, and there are sandbag breastworks in all directions. The Americans are always using their searchlights, but they never interfere with the work on the defenses. The Spaniards believe that they are short of ammunition.

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering the natives great concessions and declaring that the Americans will be powerless on the land.

Insurgents with the Petrel.

Meanwhile the insurgents are steadily advancing along the coast, supported by the gunboat Petrel, and are driving the Spaniards into Manila. They have captured five important positions nine miles from the city, and over 400 Spaniards have been killed. Four thousand Spanish reinforcements have been sent, but it is asserted that Aguinaldo will enter the city by June 1. A bombardment will be avoided if possible.

The foreigners have held a public meeting, and two steamers are ready at a moment's notice to take them to the protection of their own warships or the Americans.

The Spanish outposts have been driven in

all along the line, simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There has been fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging.

The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

To-day the insurgents held Malabon, Tarlac, and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment, under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents. The Governor has issued a despairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to terms, and meanwhile, he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city.

He is filling the moats, testing the drawbridges, and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Approach of the Typhoon.

Three rockets were dropped into the city yesterday. They were a warning from the German Consulate, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor, of the approach of the typhoon.

LONDON, June 7.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Standard says:

"Advices from Manila say that Admiral Dewey has authorized the steamers now blockaded in the river to lie off Cavite, in readiness to receive foreigners. The Spaniards are losing arms, ammunition, and field pieces almost daily, so persistent are the rebel attacks. The natives are flocking to Aguinaldo's standard. He is, on the whole, conducting the campaign on humane principles.

"In the course of a pitched battle on May 30 a number of the native auxiliaries deserted the Spanish colors for the insurgents. Judging from the general tenor of the news from Manila, there is reason to believe that the city will fall into Dewey's hands before the arrival of the American troops."

MANY SPANIARDS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department at 2 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged within the province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoner about 1,800 men, and 50 officers of the Spanish troops not native. The arsenal of Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports."

The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were not seriously apprehensive of personal danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the Admiral had not maintained the same measures of success in his operations in Manila Bay that rewarded his first effort. Now the report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably; that he has succeeded in placing upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spanish while he himself is lying in enforced idleness awaiting the arrival of troops, and that he has succeeded in preventing the corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time to be threatening. There is some speculation here by anxious minds as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since their war began. It was reported by cable soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo that Admiral Dewey would require the insurgents to observe the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales that had been circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents. It is sincerely hoped that Aguinaldo will see to it that this agreement is observed in the case of the 1,800 Spanish prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nations of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of our action there. The Navy Department officials declare that Dewey is not responsible for the safe keeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate considering the limited resources of the Admiral in the matter of provisions.

MONADNOCK HURRIED OFF.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Navy Department gave orders to-day that the double-turreted monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, Cal., should be made ready to sail for Manila within ten days, and the necessary orders were hurriedly telegraphed.

The Navy Department will immediately procure a merchant ship to accompany the Monadnock on her six-thousand-mile voyage. The Monadnock is a most powerful double-turreted monitor. With twin screws and 3,000 horse power engines, she is easily able to make 12½ knots an hour. Built on the general lines of the Amphitrite, she has better engines and more power than that monitor. She carries four 10-inch guns in two turrets, besides two 4-inch rapid-fire guns in a casemate and a numerous secondary battery. Her coal capacity is 250 tons in bunkers, and almost as much more stowage room can be found on the decks.

Consequently the Monadnock has the ability to make a longer cruise than the Monterey without replenishing her coal supply, yet her capacity is still too small to permit her to make the passage from Honolulu to the Philippines unaided. With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be fully able to take care of himself, even should the Cadiz fleet undertake to attack him in Manila Harbor. The monitors at their maximum draw only 14½ feet of water, or 10 feet less than the battleship Pelayo, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water where the Spanish battleship could not possibly reach them and hammer away at the latter to their hearts' content, presenting themselves so small a mark as to render it very difficult for the Spanish gunners to reply effectively.

There is no doubt entertained of the Monadnock's seaworthiness, for before being reconstructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard she made the entire voyage from the Delaware clear around the Horn to San Francisco, a voyage longer really than that made by the Oregon.

FITNESS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The attention of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department was directed to-day to the charge made at San Francisco that the steamship Centennial, chartered at Seattle for the Philippine expedition, is an old hulk, which has been condemned by the Japanese Government, and which has no rating in reputable marine records.

By the officials in charge of the transportation of troops, it was stated that the Centennial was chartered after being examined with special reference to her seaworthiness and fitness for transport purposes by two different officers of the navy at different times, both of them reporting favorably. Besides this, it was added, the ship was examined by the officials of the Treasury Department when she was admitted to American registry.

In order, however, to make sure, the department announces that another inspection of the ship by a naval officer at San Francisco has been ordered. The officials here do not doubt that the Centennial is all right, and they attribute the attacks on her to the inspiration of rival ship owners.

900 Troops Leave for Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was informed to-day that 900 well-seasoned troops, thoroughly equipped, left Fort McPherson, Ga., last night for San Francisco, where they will be utilized in filling out the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments of infantry to their maximum strength. These troops are expected to arrive at San Francisco Thursday morning, in ample time to accompany the regiments to which they are assigned to the Philippines.

THIRTEENTH MAY BE CALLED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—Col. Sanger, Gen. Barnes, and Col. Woodward, representing a committee of the Thirteenth Regiment, had a conference with Gov. Black and Gen. Tillinghast to-day. The committee urged Gov. Black to give the regiment an opportunity to set itself right in the eyes of the people by permitting it to become a part of New York's quota.

The Governor was told that the men of the regiment had been under a misapprehension when they were asked to volunteer under the first call, and that they would have volunteered willingly had they thoroughly understood the situation. The men were exceedingly desirous of volunteering under the second call, and hoped that the opportunity would be afforded them. It was announced that the Governor had promised that an opportunity would be given the regiment to volunteer under the second call.

The officers of the new Thirteenth, who were at the armory last night, appeared to be much cast down over the Albany dispatch. Col. Luscomb, who has been striving with might and main to organize the new regiment, regards the move of the men as an effort to get into the field over his head. His supporters at the armory last night said that Saturday the men who are engineering the present movement came to him and asked his opinion of the action contemplated.

Col. Luscomb, it is stated, said that they ought to do nothing of the kind, but instead to join his regiment. As the men want to get into the field, and do not believe that Luscomb intends to go there, they paid no attention to this advice. The Colonel's friends at the armory spoke in rather bitter terms of this "going over the Colonel's head," as they called it, and declared that the leaders in the movement were working in the hope of getting offices. Drum Major McIntyre was the especial object of their attacks.

VOLUNTEERSCOURT-MARTIALED

The first general court-martial of volunteer soldiers in the Department of the East since 1866 was convened yesterday morning at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. The thirteen members of the court were officers of the Third Regiment of New Jersey volunteers, a detachment of which is stationed at the Fort.

The men placed on trial were Corp. Robert G. Bedle and Sergt. Willard C. Wiseman of the same regiment. The men were tried for one of the most serious offenses that can be committed by a soldier in time of war, sleeping on post. The penalty is death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. The legal charge preferred against the men was a violation of Article 39 of the Articles of War, and this provides in cold, clear, and concise words the above punishment for a sentry who sleeps upon his post.

The accused at yesterday's trial were not only sentries, but non-commissioned officers, and as such were accused of violating even greater responsibilities. They are both men of education and social position in civil life. Bedle is a printer, whose residence is in Keyport, N. J. Wiseman is a well-known jeweler of Asbury Park. The two men were included in a guard consisting of two non-commissioned officers and three privates, which stood an early morning watch at the fortifications on May 30. Wiseman was stationed at the twelve-inch batteries and Bedle at the guard tent of the rapid-fire batteries protecting the mine fields.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, the commandant of the fort, preferred charges against them of sleeping while on this watch, and an order was issued by Gen. Frank last Wednesday ordering their trial.

The members of the court which sat yesterday were: Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Holmes, President; Major William H. C. Hart, Capt. Jerome R. Muddell, Capt. Joseph King, Capt. Frank A. Beckel, First Lieuts. Frank Stowell, Charles A. Fries, Richard S. White, and Irving Weaver, and Second Lieuts. Alva A. Thorne, Jesse White, Charles C. Davis, and Harry L. Dietz. First Lieut. Thomas Ridgeway, Adjutant of the Fifth Artillery of the regular army, acted as Judge Advocate.

The members of the court were all in full uniform.

Wiseman when brought before the court, which sat in a tent around a long table, pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. He admitted having been asleep on his post, but said that he was ill at the time and had taken several large doses of quinine.

Bedle pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, and the taking of evidence was begun. Capt. John McClellan, who was the officer of the day during the early hours of May 30, testified in reference to Bedle's case that he had passed on his rounds of inspection at 0 o'clock and found the prisoner awake and alert at the guard tent. At 3 o'clock he passed again and discovered Bedle lying on his back in the tent, with his hands under his head, asleep. He spoke to him and, getting no reply, shook him, whereupon the prisoner arose and saluted. The witness said that he asked Bedle if he knew it was against orders to sleep on post, and he said he did.

Bedle then took the stand and denied that he had been asleep when Captain McClellan made his rounds. He said he had gone into the tent to answer what he thought was a call on the telephone. At that instant the officer of the day arrived, and when he knew of his presence he saluted. He denied that the officer had shaken him. No other evidence was heard.

The court went into executive session after the presentation of each case. Its decision in both instances was made known to the Judge Advocate for transmission to the commander of the Department of the East for his approval or disapproval, and by him transmitted to the Secretary of War, whose decision is final.

The findings of the court were not made public yesterday. If Bedle is found guilty it is not believed that he or Wiseman will suffer the extreme penalty for the offense.

THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

The first of a series of experiments with the Holland torpedo boat which are to be conducted during the week, prior to a final official trial trip and inspection of the craft by a Government board of inspection, took place yesterday in the Bay Ridge yacht basin, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. The experiments, which are being conducted by the inventor, John P. Holland, and his staff of assistants, began yesterday morning, when the craft was submerged to a depth of fourteen feet at the dock. This was done in order to ascertain if the recent removal of the heavy iron propeller hoods and the installation of the new motor batteries had interfered with the proper balance of the vessel. It was found that the bow remained slightly elevated, but this defect, it is said, can be readily remedied.

During the afternoon a speed trial was made to determine the efficiency of the new motor batteries. The vessel was taken over a one-mile course in the open bay with the tide in 5½ minutes, going at half speed, and was brought back over the course against the tide in 10 minutes at what is known as one-quarter speed, or utilizing one-fourth of the power of the motor batteries.

This was considered by Mr. Holland as a highly satisfactory record. The batteries are designed to propel the vessel for six hours at an eight-knot speed. Later in the week the vessel will test her aerial and submarine torpedo apparatus, and if the Government will furnish a Whitehead torpedo for experimental purposes, it will be fired from the vessel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ELMIRA, June 6.—A fire at Prattsburg, Steuben County, of unknown origin, destroyed the Phinney Opera House block and several business blocks Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—A fire in Mullin's Central Livery Stables, 261 to 265 Washington Street, to-night did damage estimated at $50,000. Eighty-three horses that were in the stable when the fire started were taken out in safety. Ten hearses, thirty coaches, and a number of other vehicles were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known.

FOR A SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Believed in Washington that the War Can Be Terminated Before Winter.

SQUADRON MAY GO TO CADIZ

President McKinley, It Is Said, Thinks Fighting in Cuba Will Be Better for the Troops than Broiling in Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Summer has set in in earnest with a more fervent heat in Florida and Cuba than in Washington, but Summer weather is not to be wasted by the Administration in siestas. The Spanish forces in Cuba may have found it comfortable or consistent with the policy of prolonging the war to drop war when Summer came on, and they may be inclined now to continue their old habit, but if they expect to do so the Administration will create a very different impression before the Summer is over.

After a brief experience of Summer camping, with men hoping for active operations, only to linger unoccupied in hot camps, worried by false reports of activities soon to come, the President is convinced that there will be less danger to the troops with occupation, even though it be in Cuba or Puerto Rico, than there would be in camps remote from the scene of war and in mere schools for drilling.

It has come to be the opinion of medical men of some experience and judgment of climatic risks that the army will be quite as well off during the Summer where they can reach the enemy and keep him from going to sleep too frequently, as they would be frying on the sands of Tampa Bay or wasting away with ennui in the other camps of concentration.

Efforts for an Active Campaign.

The determination to make the campaign on land and sea an active one from the beginning to the end is being carried out as well as possible. There are some drawbacks, among them being the sluggish response of some of the bureaus of the War Department. Some of the old men in the Quartermaster General's office, the Commissary General's department, and in other branches, have been running business as it has been run for thirty years, insisting that the red tape that answered well enough in time of peace must be made to work in time of war. Under vigorous direction this red tape could be dispensed with or stretched to answer, but that vigor can never be developed on subordinates while there is lack of it at the head. No one knows this better than the President, and he ought to be able to find it out if he does not know it now, and also to find a remedy for it.

All plans for the occupation of Puerto Rico are kept very secret in the War Department. Just who has made them is not ascertained, but the assumption is that the best suggestions have been made by the careful mind of Gen. Schofield, Gen. Miles being occupied very fully with the direction of routine business, and only having time to consider plans with the purpose of carrying them out. When it comes to the details of business at Puerto Rico, Santiago, or in the Philippines, it is understood that the President will insist that the officer in command of the expedition, be he Merritt, Shafter, or Miles himself, shall be permitted to work out each for himself, as completely as may be with co-operation with the navy, his own plan of campaign.

Advantages Our Troops Will Enjoy.

Hot as it is in Santiago, considered one of the hottest Summer towns in Cuba, it is not hotter for the Spaniards than it will be for the United States Army and Navy, and the forces of the United States, as it appears to the Administration, will be much better off in the matter of clothes, food, and discipline than the Spanish Army. At all events, it is war, and not a matter for pleasure, that the country is embarked in, and some men are sure to lose their lives on the field or in hospital as the result of the war. The Administration does not desire to prolong it, even if contractors for the army take the other and heartless view that a war now and then is a good thing, particularly for contractors.

These are some of the ideas that are being discussed by the Administration at the beginning of June, with the horrors of weather of the year coming on. It is the opinion of some of the President's advisers that the war can be terminated before Winter, if the Summer is employed to good advantage. Movements upon Puerto Rico and Santiago, followed by successes and probably by a season of camping on acquired territory that is not unhealthful even for Northern men, will maintain the spirits of the troops not yet ready, but preparing to be ready by and by.

The navy and the army will both be occupied in the operations of the Summer, and possibly before the Summer is ended it may be that the navy will be called upon to go to Cadiz to look for the lost fleet of Spanish reserve vessels. That has been thought of several times, and with Puerto Rico occupied, Santiago taken, Havana invested, and the Cadiz fleet not yet on this side, it will be possible to spare a squadron of half a dozen or more ships to run across the ocean and see what has become of Admiral Camara and his much talked of fighting ships.

EARLY ADVANCE PROBABLE.

Ammunition and Supplies Rushed to Tampa—New Transports Chartered by War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Signs are multiplying here which confirm even in the minds of the most cautious observers the stories of hurry orders for the troops at Tampa which have been current for several days past. The necessary circumspection of the responsible members of the war administration prevents the exact nature of these orders from becoming known. That every effort is being made by all branches of the department to get troops ready to move from Tampa at a very early day is beyond question.

Every available soldier of the regular army not actually set aside for duty elsewhere has been sent to Tampa. Every regular regiment has been sent there except the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry, which are going to the Philippines; the Third Cavalry and Fourth Artillery, bound for the same destination, and the Fifth Infantry, which is distributed all along the Gulf coast, with a detail at Atlanta doing guard duty. The mobilization was completed when the camp of regulars at Mobile was broken up last week and the men transferred to Tampa.

Rush orders for ammunition and supplies for Tampa have been bestirring the activities of the ordnance and subsistence departments in the past few days. Last Thursday, for instance, imperative demands were made from army headquarters at Tampa that 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition should be delivered at that point by Saturday night. So promptly was this order attended to that the ammunition was taken from the Government arsenal at Governors Island Thursday afternoon and delivered at Tampa within the time prescribed, going faster than the mails. At the same time a trainload of subsistence supplies went forward on the same hurry schedule. These are incidents in the proceedings of the last few days which indicate an accession of haste at the front since Gen. Miles reached there.

Another indication of the approach of the long-deferred forward movement is the chartering by the War Department of new transports after it had announced that it had all it would need for the Cuban invasion. That was when the transports were expected to be called on merely to transport some 20,000 or 25,000 men directly across the Gulf to the north coast of Cuba. Now that Puerto Rico is to be occupied and an army landed to assist in the capture of Santiago, it is found that more ships will be needed to supplement the fleet of thirty already secured.

To-day Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn announced the closing of the contract for the charter of the Catania, a German ship recently placed under American registry, and now at New York. She was fitted for the Klondike trade, with all the necessary bunks for carrying 1,000 men, and will be available for transport purposes within a week.

Other vessels are under consideration for use in West Indian waters, and the apparent determination of the War Department is to secure enough ships to convey 40,000 or 50,000 men at one time. The assumption is that these are to be used for the Puerto Rican and Santiago expeditions.

HOBSON WILL SOON BE FREE

Continued from Page 1.

every eye and pair of glasses in the American fleet was directed on them. On every ship sailors by hundreds lined the rails and watched intently as the boats came close to each other. As they came within hailing distance the Vixen swung to starboard and slowed down. The Spanish tug lost no time in running alongside, and Capt. Oviedo introduced himself to Lieut. Staunton as Chief of Staff of Admiral Cervera and expressed a desire to see Admiral Sampson personally. Lieut. Staunton agreed to the request, and Capt. Oviedo was accordingly taken on board the Vixen and to the flagship.

While on the way he informed Lieut. Staunton of the safety of Lieut. Hobson and his men, and as the Vixen ranged up alongside the New York and the good news was shouted through a megaphone the officers and men on the New York went wild and cheer after cheer went up from the Jackies, who literally hugged each other in their delight. The men of the New York were, in fact, so hilarious that the arrival of Capt. Oviedo, as he came up the side of the ship, did not create the sensation it might have caused under other circumstances.

Capt. Oviedo was immediately conducted to Admiral Sampson and, after salutes had been exchanged, he said:

"Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish fleet, is most profoundly impressed with the brilliant courage shown by the men who sunk the steamer Merrimac in our harbor, and in admiration of their courage he has directed me to say to their countrymen that they are alive and, with the exception of two of the men, who were slightly hurt, they are uninjured. They are now prisoners of war and are being well cared for, and will be treated with every consideration."

Admiral Sampson expressed his thanks for the kindness and generosity of Admiral Cervera, and invited Capt. Oviedo to his cabin, where they talked for some time alone. Later they adjourned to the quarterdeck, where they chatted pleasantly. Admiral Sampson improved the opportunity to show off the ships of the American fleet. In succession the Texas, Oregon, Marblehead, and Iowa steamed closed by the flagship in response to a signal from the Admiral, and Capt. Oviedo was given an opportunity to judge what chance he and his fellows of the Cape Verde fleet will have for their lives if they ever come sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Surprise that Any Escaped.

In discussing the Merrimac Capt. Oviedo, as well as the Americans, was surprised that any of the men aboard the boat had escaped. He said that all the Spanish batteries had been turned upon the Merrimac, and that she was literally riddled again and again. The Spaniards thought that she must go to the bottom, but she kept straight on her course, guided by the cool heads and steady hands of the American tars upon her deck.

"Lieut. Hobson blew up his ship himself," said Capt. Oviedo, "and I suppose he destroyed it when he reached the place in the channel he considered desirable. She could not have lasted much longer anyway, for we were tearing her to pieces with shell. After the ship went down Lieut. Hobson and his men swam ashore in a heavy fire, and were taken prisoners. Admiral Cervera, and, indeed, all of us, consider the act of Lieut. Hobson and his crew one of the bravest in the history of naval warfare."

It cannot be denied that the action of the Spanish Admiral in sending his message on board the New York was a surprise to the men of the American fleet. None of them was looking for such conduct from a nation that had starved the Cubans and which blew up the Maine.

After being aboard the flagship nearly two hours Capt. Oviedo took formal leave of Admiral Sampson, every honor being accorded him as he left the ship. A launch containing clothing and supplies for the American prisoners was sent to the tug, and Capt. Oviedo promised that they should be delivered to them.

The escape of the men on the Merrimac is considered nothing short of miraculous, unless the firing of the Spaniards was worse even than usual—and that is practically out of the question.

Commodore Schley, who has seen some hot firing during his service in the navy, described the Spanish fire on the Merrimac as the most terrific he had ever witnessed, and other veterans of the civil war expressed similar opinions.

There is great exultation in the American fleet over the success of the undertaking. The Merrimac lies in just the place where it was desired to locate her, and Admiral Sampson says that even in daylight and with no interference could she have been better located for the purpose of blocking the channel.

EUROPEAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, June 6.—Every evening paper of this city echoes the morning newspapers' praise of Lieut. Hobson's exploit with the collier Merrimac at Santiago de Cuba, which, they say, was a gallant deed, ably planned and pluckily carried out.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The heroism of these men and the courteous chivalry of Admiral Cervera will not be forgotten in a hurry."

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette says it thinks that, as a result of the Merrimac expedition, the naval war between Spain and the United States is practically finished, and adds:

"Had the Cadiz squadron meant business, it would not have dallied until Admiral Cervera's fleet had been rendered useless."

The Gazette concludes by commenting on the probable military operations, saying:

"It will pay America to secure both Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands before peace is discussed. For peace on the only possible terms Spain is not ready. The Government dares not face the music. To surrender now would produce a revolution at home; hence, it is preposterous to talk of the basis of the status quo ante bellum. Peace, when it comes, will have a very different basis, and the seizure of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands will place America in a position to dictate the only terms she could possibly accept."

The Westminster Gazette, referring to Admiral Cervera's action in connection with the capture of the Merrimac's crew, says:

"It is an incident which ennobles war, and surely should help in securing honorable peace. The United States may well be generous to such chivalrous foes."

The Continental press generally praises the exploit of Lieut. Hobson.

The Neue Freie Presse says:

"The daring of eight American sailors who, with a rare contempt of death, carried out this most dangerous undertaking, deserves the fullest admiration."

HOBSON AS A CADET.

Reminiscences of One of His Classmates at the Naval Academy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—A naval officer, who was a classmate of Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, spoke of the young officer as follows:

"When Hobson was in his fourth class year, an order was issued that cadets in authority should be as careful in reporting their own classmates as in the performance of any other duty. Hobson was leader of a section, and reported some of the members for some breach of discipline. Thereupon the class put Hobson in 'Coventry,' that is, he was ostracised, none of his class speaking to him or having anything to do with him.

"Hobson then buckled right down to his books, and by the end of his second class year was at the head of his class. Then they decided to revise their judgment, but Hobson said: 'No, gentlemen, you have got on without me these three years, and I'll manage to worry along without you for the remaining year.' And he did. For four years this young man had not a social associate among any of the cadets at the academy. He never spoke to a cadet without addressing him as 'Mr.,' and insisted on the same treatment. In his first class year he was a four-striper, or the cadet in command of the battalion, and never before had there been a better drilled or more efficient lot of cadets."

THE MERRIMAC'S PURCHASE.

Story of Her Sale to the Government Revived.

The sinking of the collier Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago has revived the story of her purchase. She was formerly the Solveig and was owned by T. Hogan & Sons of this city. She was offered to the Government for $342,000. The old Auxiliary Cruiser Board, under Capt. Rodgers, inspected her from the plans. They deemed the vessel not satisfactory to the Government, and valued her at from $140,000 to $150,000. However, she was afterward inspected by an officer detailed from Washington and purchased for the original sum of $342,000. The inspection was made after she had arrived at Baltimore.

The sum paid for her was said to be considerably more than she originally cost, and created a good deal of comment at the time, finally causing the Auxiliary Board to issue a statement denying that the board was in any way responsible for her purchase. T. Hogan & Sons have also sold the Matteawan and chartered the steamer Miami to the Government.

Gift for Merrimac's Heroes.

A subscription list to create a fund out of which a suitable present is to be tendered to Lieut. R. P. Hobson and his intrepid comrades, who sank the collier Merrimac across the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at dawn last Friday, was circulated on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday.

THE ARMY'S EQUIPMENT.

Statements that the Troops Are in Woeful Plight Are Denied at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Poultney Bigelow's severe criticisms of the army at Tampa, published in Harper's Weekly and The London Times, have not been overlooked by the officials of the War Department, but few of them are willing to express their opinion of his utterances for publication. In a general way it may be said that the department's position is that Mr. Bigelow has exaggerated both the defects of the army as is seen at Tampa, and the importance of these defects.

That everything is not as it should be the heads of the various bureaus are generally willing to admit, but they insist that the faults, as a rule, are such as are inevitable to the hurried mobilization of an army of 150,000 men in a country whose military system is as limited as ours. They contend that it is impossible to raise the armed force of the country from 25,000 to 150,000 men, as has been done in the past six weeks, without some confusion and some delay. That the condition of affairs is anything like as bad as Mr. Bigelow claims they deny.

An explanation of the discrepancy between the descriptions sent from Tampa of the lack of equipment among the troops there, and the statements made by the Quartermaster's general office that the quality of equipment shipped there came to light to-day when it was learned that several hundred carloads of clothing, food, and ammunition shipped to the army at Tampa have never been unloaded. What is described as an almost hopeless congestion of traffic is said to exist there. Freight cars are reported to be sidetracked at every available point for ten miles away from Tampa. The Quartermaster's Department disavows blame for this state of affairs, insisting that when they ship the supplies to the camp it ought to be within the power of the local authorities to distribute them. Just who is to blame for the congestion, which has kept the army from getting the supplies sent it, is not known here.

It is understood that Gen. Miles has made a protest against the method of handling freight by the railroads at Tampa, and he is said to have described the confusion resulting from the accumulation of cars there in very strong language in a communication to the Secretary of War. It is probable that an investigation will be made by the War Department, with a view to finding out who is responsible for the cars not being unloaded more promptly.

WOULD BE A SOLDIER.

James L. Kernochan Applies for Enlistment, but a Slight Physical Deformity Bars Him.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 6.—James L. Kernochan made application to-day for membership in the First Regiment. Mr. Kernochan has been trying to get into the army for some time. When Theodore Roosevelt was forming his regiment of rough riders Mr. Kernochan applied for membership, but the regiment was formed before his name was reached, and he has since been trying to enter one of the regiments here. There was a vacancy in Company M of the First Regiment and Col. Barber asked for a man to fill the place. Mr. Kernochan was suggested and he was sent for. He made formal application and went before the regimental surgeon for examination. All went well with him and he promised to be a recruit until it was discovered that his right leg is an inch and a half shorter than his left. This was due to an injury received in cross-country riding. It was sufficient to debar him and he had to stand aside. He appeared greatly disappointed, and to console him the surgeon told him to apply direct to the War Department for enlistment and assignment to special service. Mr. Kernochan said he desired to see active service and was told that if he could get into the service he would doubtless be accommodated.

The First Regiment was presented with a stand of colors this afternoon by the Sons of the Revolution. Historian Talbot Olyphant of the Sons made the presentation speech. The regiment was paraded and formed three sides of a hollow square. The delegation from the Sons, supported by Gen. Pennington and the field officers of the other regiments, advanced to the front of the First's officers and Mr. Olyphant made the presentation speech. Col. Barber responded. The regiment then passed in review. The stand of colors consists of the American and regimental flag, the latter a State flag with the name and number of the regiment upon it.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, has recommended to Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the present permanent camp at Hempstead, L. I., be removed to a point further east on the island. The recommendation is accompanied by maps and other data bearing upon the desirability and advantages of the point Gen. Frank has selected. The camp is used as a point of general mobilization of troops reserved for coast-defense service.

CAMP ALGER'S BAD CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Some concern greater than that for the comfort or health of the soldiers at Camp Alger appears to be back of the determination that the camp is not to be changed, but must remain. The slightest remark to the credit of the site and its few advantages is made to do yeoman duty in its defense. And now it appears that haste is made to declare opinions about it before they are officially promulgated, as if to still the voice of criticism.

A few days ago the officers who were appointed to make inquiry about the camp, the reports of the scarcity of water, the tendency to malarious complaints, and the slowness of communication with the supply departments, were reported to have found that the water supply was all right, or would be, and that the camp would soon be quite as good a one as the Government has set up. To-day one of the board is quoted as saying that the report is not yet completed, and that when it is made it will not deal so leniently with the question of water supply as has been represented.

Senator McMillan and Representative Bishop of Michigan called on Secretary Alger to-day to protest against sending the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment to Camp Alger unless the water service is improved. They were informed that arrangements had been made to that end, and that there would be no cause for further complaint on that score. The orders to the Thirty-fourth Michigan indicate unmistakably that there is no foundation for the report that the camp is to be abandoned—at least, not in the near future.

Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaint manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

Arrangements for the New Loan Submitted by Senor Puigcerver to the Cabinet.

NO APPEAL TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

Bank of Spain, It Is Asserted, Will Advance 1,000,000,000 Pesetas—Philippines Question in the Chamber—Note to the Powers?

PARIS, June 6.—The Temps to-day publishes a dispatch from Madrid which announces that the Spanish Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, has submitted to the Cabinet the arrangements for the new loan, which, it is understood, is to be made without the guarantee of the tobacco monopoly and without the assistance of foreign capital.

The Bank of Spain, it is said, will advance when necessary in installments the sum of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, the amount of the loan, and undertakes the foreign expenses of the army and navy. The Government, it is added, estimates that it has sufficient resources for several months.

MADRID, June 6.—The Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, replying to criticisms in the Senate to-day on the raising of the new loan, declared the present situation and needs of the war necessitated the measure.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Señor Giron, the Minister of the Colonies, replying to inquiries on the subject, said the Government had no information tending to confirm the Spanish reports that the United States cruiser Baltimore had been blown up by an internal explosion at Manila, except the fact that Lloyds Gazette "had erased the Baltimore from its list of American ships."

Deputy Comas asked if a note had been sent to the powers "pointing out the American violations of international law," and he urged the Government to include in such a communication the fact that "the Americans had furnished arms to an almost savage race in the Philippine Islands."

Señor Giron replied, declining to say whether a note had or had not been sent.

SPAIN AS A BANKRUPT.

London Expects a Momentary Notification that She Has Suspended Specie Payments.

LONDON, June 6.—The market for American securities opened firm. Spanish 4s opened at 36½, an advance of ¾. They closed at the same figures.

The silver market is cautious in quoting for forward delivery owing to fear that it may be momentarily notified that Spain has suspended specie payment. The market is already treating Spain as a bankrupt and does not book any orders for silver unless the gold for it is deposited.

In spite of the increase of coinage in last week's return, the Bank of Spain shows a further decrease of 7,000,000 pesetas in its reserve, making a total decrease of 149,000,000 pesetas since the beginning of the war.

PARIS, June 6.—Spanish 4s opened at 36 7-16, an advance of 7-16. They closed at 36⅜, a net gain of ⅝.

On the Bourse here to-day prices opened firm, but afterward became easier on reports of London selling. In the last hour, however, they recovered and closed firm. Spanish 4s were very animated owing to anticipations of peace, but eased slightly.

MADRID, June 6.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63.30. Gold was quoted at 78.

RUMORS OF EARLY PEACE.

Persistent Reports in Diplomatic Circles in London that the End of the War Is Near.

LONDON, June 6.—There are persistent reports in diplomatic circles, especially in London, that peace is not distant, and that both Spain and America are anxious for it. A reflection of these rumors is seen in the continued buoyancy of Spanish 4s, although no confirmation of peace rumors is obtainable from any source.

On the contrary it is said on good authority in Berlin that Spain has not yet sued even for mediation; while the powers, retaining an unpleasant remembrance of the rebuff to their former efforts at Washington, are not likely to renew their attempts unless there are clear prospects of a successful issue.

Yesterday's article in the St. Petersburg Novosti, calling on Europe to raise its voice and to adjudicate upon the American claims, meets with no sympathy. The Berlin and Vienna papers especially express astonishment at such an attack from Russia, and openly characterize it as a piece of effrontery.

The Paris papers are no better pleased with what they regard as a Russian attempt to embroil France with the United States by spurring her into intervention.

SAN FRANCISCO WANTS BONDS.

$100,000 Worth Subscribed in Three Hours, Mostly in Small Amounts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Subscriptions to the proposed new United States loan of 3 per cent. bonds opened this morning at the First National Bank. It resulted in three hours in the subscription of $100,000. The major part was in sums of $100. The probabilities are that at least $5,000,000 will be withdrawn from the savings banks for investment in these bonds. The reason is that there is little employment for the heavy balances existing in these institutions.

Nurses for the Oregon and Topeka.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has arranged with the Navy Department to send two more nurses for war vessels—one for the Oregon, now before Santiago de Cuba, and the other for the Topeka, fitting out in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Traverse B. Lockwood goes on the Oregon and Ralph W. Ellsworth on the Topeka. The Navy Department mustered them into the service yesterday, and they are rated as baymen and apothecary clerks, and mess with the petty officers. Mrs. Reid makes up to them the difference between the Government pay for baymen and the regular pay which they would receive in New York. Lockwood started on Saturday to join the Oregon, and Ellsworth will report on the Topeka as soon as she is ready to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—59 Marion Street; Mary Barry; damage, $50.

10:20 A. M.—73 Rivington Street; M. Ketchovitz; damage, $200.

11:35 A. M.—45 Essex Street; Harry Welman; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—859 Tenth Avenue; unknown; damage slight.

5:00 P. M.—151 East Fourteenth Street; P. Kearns; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; William Mulligan; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—1,080 Third Avenue; Simon Brothers; damage, $100.

7:15 P. M.—345 Canal Street; Edward Fischer; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—136 Allen Street; J. Block; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—2,404 Amsterdam Avenue; unknown; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—203 Eldridge Street; Samuel Pfeffer; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—285 West Eighteenth Street; Julia Walsh; damage slight.

IS IT COMING?

The Possibility of a Summer Epidemic and a Few Words of Warning.

Rumors of yellow fever have already been reported at Key West and two cases reached New York. The quarantine authorities are exercising unusual care to prevent the coming of cholera during the forthcoming Summer. It is hoped these dreaded diseases will not visit us, but even should they not, there has been so much rain, and there is so much poison in the air and the water, that the greatest care should be taken to keep in perfect health. Most Summer diseases are dangerous and cannot easily be cured, but nearly every one of them can be prevented. But how? By heeding what the highest known medical authorities emphatically state. Prof. Austin Flint, the leading Professor in Bellevue College, in writing on this subject says:

"The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the stri

STATES' NAVAL MILITIA

Mustering In and Recruiting in the Available Localities Begun.

FOR COAST DEFENSE SERVICE

Three Thousand Citizen Sailors Will Be Required for the Purpose—Ten New Yachts for Coast Patrol Almost Ready.

The work of mustering in the Naval Militia for service in the coast defense fleet has at last begun, and by to-day or to-morrow recruiting will have begun in every State in which there is such an organization. Commander Field of the Third District is now in Niantic, Conn., with a staff of officers, examining the Naval Militiamen of that State. The officers commanding the several coast districts will conduct the examinations in the Eastern and Southern States. Admiral Erben, commander in chief of the naval coast defense system, has requested the Secretary of the Navy to detail naval officers to various Western States to conduct the necessary examinations.

The 300 men and 21 officers of the Louisiana militia will be mustered in at New Orleans by Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams, commanding the Eighth District. The Florida militia, consisting of 200 men and 28 officers, will be mustered in at Tampa by the same officer.

Commander Charles Belknap, formerly instructor at the Naval Academy, has been appointed to conduct the examination of the New York militia, and the battalions of New York, Brooklyn, and Rochester are ordered to report at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for that purpose. They will be sent to the receiving ship Vermont.

Lieut. Commander Reeder will muster in the Pennsylvania militia at Philadelphia, and they will be sent on board the receiving ship Richmond at League Island. The Massachusetts contingent will be mustered in at Boston and sent to the Wabash until detailed to the patrol fleet. The greater part of the State naval forces is already in the service of the regular navy.

The enlistment of the force for the coast defense will be confined almost entirely to the naval militia, and 3,000 of these tars will be used in the service.

Admiral Erben has received a letter from Adjt. Gen. Reese of Illinois which states that all the naval militia of that State are now in active service in the fleets operating about Cuba. The same situation applies to the naval militia of Maryland and Rhode Island, and to some extent to several other coast States, including New York.

The following available men have been reported from various States: New York, 450; Ohio, 400; Connecticut, 250; New Jersey, 300; Pennsylvania, 275; Massachusetts, 340; Virginia, 200. This list of official State reports is being added to daily.

None of the ten yachts recently purchased by the Government and turned over to Admiral Erben for use in the patrol service has as yet been fitted out. They are in various navy yards in this vicinity and the work of preparing them for service is being pushed forward with all possible speed. Nearly all are expected to be ready to go into commission within two weeks. Meantime the Naval Auxiliary Board is continuing the inspection of available vessels with the understanding that the fleet will be largely augmented. The tug Bristol of Savannah has been purchased by the Government and turned over to Lieut. Commander C. H. Arnold of the Sixth Coast Defense District. The fleet has, however, been deprived of the services of the yachts Aileen and Hist. The Aileen has been patrolling New York Harbor, and the Hist was performing similar service at Newport. They have been ordered to report for duty with Admiral Sampson's squadron. The vacancies caused by their detachment will be filled by the yachts Huntress and Stranger, which have been purchased on the recommendation of the Auxiliary Board, and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be prepared for service. These vessels are among the best of their class, having great speed.

The board will to-day inspect the yacht Calypso, owned by A. L. Barber. She is 122 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 7.6 feet draught. The yacht Scronda, owned by Alfred W. Booth, was inspected yesterday. She is 98 feet long, 17 feet beam, with 6 feet draught, and was built in 1897.

John B. Herreshoff, the blind boat builder of Bristol, R. I., called at the offices of the board yesterday and offered to the Government six yachts. The largest of the number, the Augusta, is a crack vessel, capable of high speed. She will probably be inspected very soon.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, formerly President of the Naval Auxiliary Board, has been ordered to again report for duty on the board.

LIFE ON A SCOUT BOAT.

One of the Crew Tells of Hard Work and Fighting Fire While Looking for Spaniards.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—In a letter dated May 28, at sea off Key West, Warren Hardenbergh, Quartermaster's mate on the United States scout steamer Scorpion of the Flying Squadron, gives some idea of the exciting life of the men in Schley's fleet. The letter begins with a reference to their departure from Key West Thursday morning, May 19, when they sailed for Cienfuegos with the Flying Squadron, the Texas, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, which was afterward joined by the Iowa.

At 9:05 in the evening of May 21, the letter says, fire broke out in the starboard staterooms, caused by the crossing of electric light wires. This was soon put out. At 9 o'clock on the following night, off Cienfuegos, fire was discovered, this time in the after starboard bunker, but was extinguished.

Subsequently word was received that the Spanish fleet was sighted off Santiago, about 300 miles east. The Scorpion was ordered to go to Santiago and come back and report. Further on in the letter Hardenbergh, after touching upon incidents in their cruise, tells of their return to Cienfuegos, and continues:

"This is the plain log of our cruise. It has been livelier acting it than it has been to write it. After leaving our squadron it was one of the toughest trips of my life, and I have had a few experiences. In the first place, sending this little wooden hooker to hunt for the Spanish fleet, short of water, fire all the time in the bunkers, and no sleep, is no fun. It is peculiar how circumstances alter one's ideas of patriotism. In the enemy's country, on a wooden ship, doing scouting duty, is tough. If captured your jig is up. No mercy for scouts. You turn in and try to steal a few hours' sleep, the crew sleeping at the guns, and just as you are starting to dream of home a Quartermaster pokes a dark lantern in your face and yells out, 'Big ship on starboard quarter.' You tumble out of your bunk half asleep, crawl down two companion ladders to your post in the magazine, and there you sit in the dark, wondering just in what way you are to be killed. At that particular moment you haven't lost any Spaniards and have no reason to be hunting them. In fact, you can't see what all this fuss is about. Of course, there are some brave souls who go strutting about the deck talking patriotic, but in the excitement these gentlemen have nothing to say. But life is a chance, anyhow, and at all events one is not stagnated for lack of excitement. There is no dull monotony about this game.

"We had expected to bombard Cienfuegos on Sunday. It was a beautiful sight as, just about church time, we swung in under quarter speed right up to the entrance to the bay. The flagship Brooklyn led, and the Texas brought up the rear. A Spanish gunboat suddenly appeared at the mouth of the harbor, but turned tail and ran like a shot. I don't blame her. We expected every second to see the batteries open fire, but I suppose we looked too big. Just why the Admiral didn't go in we don't know. That night he sent us away down the coast to the eastward hunting Dons, and right there our troubles began. There was fire for three nights and days in the bunkers, the gas breaking through the decks. As soon as the fire was under control we ran into a gale of wind. We dipped our five-inch guns clear under the water every time she rolled. We thought sure they would go overboard and sink us.

"During the excitement I had my right foot sprained and my left foot badly jammed. I can just manage to hobble about now. I thought I knew just how far a vessel could roll over and not turn turtle, but I have changed my ideas considerably. It was like swinging on a trapeze. You simply had to hang on with all your strength to keep aboard of her at all. With nothing cooked for twenty hours, we nearly starved. Her battery was too heavy; too much weight on her deck. At this writing we don't know where the squadron is, or Sampson either. We sighted at night a bunch of ships headed south from Santiago. We were right in the midst of them, but contrived to slip out."

CAMP FOR COAST DEFENDERS.

Several Points on Long Island Have Been Mentioned for the Site.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department still has under consideration the selection of a location in the East for a general rendezvousing point for the troops that were held in "reserve for coast defense" and subject to Department Commander's orders under the first apportionment of troops among the States. Several places have been suggested for this camp, viz., Shelter Island, Gardiner's Bay and Montauk Point, Long Island, but Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that no decision in the matter had been reached by the department, and probably none would be for several days.

Montauk Point has been suggested as the most desirable place for the accommodation of a large number of men, and it would not be surprising if that place were selected by the department. Brig. Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, will make a recommendation in the matter to the War Department before final steps are taken.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The auxiliary cruiser Badger, manned by the New Jersey Naval Militia, and the collier Alexander will sail to-day from the navy yard.

The hospital ship Solace is now at the dock at the foot of Main Street, waiting for instructions. It is possible some slight repairs will be made before she goes to sea again.

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the collision between the cruiser Columbia and the steamship Foscolia, organized yesterday afternoon in Building No. 7. The court is composed of Commodore McCann, President; Capt. Sumner and Capt. Sperry, and Lieut. Rohror as Judge Advocate.

Work on the Columbia is being rushed along. All the plates to repair the hole caused by the collision have been placed in position, and several men were at work yesterday hammering home the rivets. The hull below the water line has been painted green. It is thought the vessel will be ready for service again by the end of the week.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S RANK.

His Friends Chagrined that He Has Been "Jumped" by His Juniors in the Manila Fight.

Capt. Sigsbee, commanding the St. Paul, arrived from Washington yesterday. While in Washington he spent a good deal of the time before the Naval War Board, and it is supposed that the members of the latter were availing themselves of the extensive knowledge of the topography of Havana Harbor and of the character of the defenses there possessed by Capt. Sigsbee.

The friends of Capt. Sigsbee are somewhat chagrined over the discovery that, without any intention of doing him an injustice, he has been "jumped" in his standing on the naval list by his juniors in consequence of the President's recommendation that the commanders of the American warships in the battle of Manila be advanced several numbers. They are thoroughly confident that this substantial injury is due to inadvertence, and that the officials will take steps to remedy the matter. It is possible that the easiest way to accomplish this would be to include Capt. Sigsbee himself in the list of officers to be advanced, in recognition of the manner in which he acquitted himself after the blowing up of the Maine.

The St. Paul is ready for sea again, and may sail to-day. The officers of the vessel think she will be ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, where she will be used as a dispatch boat again.

DRILL AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The First Division of the Third Corps, Commanded by Gen. Grant, in a Sham Battle.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., June 6.—Another sham battle was the event of to-day. The battle was between the regiments composing the First Division of the Third Corps, and about 10,000 men participated. This division, which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Fred Grant, is doing unusually hard work and is rapidly becoming proficient in all branches of military training. Regimental and company drills are keeping the men of other divisions employed.

Major J. L. Macomber of the Fourteenth New York has been appointed Brigade Sergeant.

The Fourteenth New York has eight men in the division hospital under observation who may be discharged on account of disability. The War Department has issued an order stating that all sick men in regimental or brigade hospitals to be sent home must remain under the division Surgeons' observation before discharge will be granted.

The department has also issued an order permitting all regiments to recruit to a 106-men maximum company strength. This order permits one officer and four enlisted men from each battalion, giving three officers and twelve men total, to return to the regiment's home and there recruit. The Fourteenth New York will appoint its men to-night to go to Brooklyn and recruit. Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York will to-morrow appoint his recruiting detail. First Lieut. Louis Agostine, Company A, Eighth New York, has resigned on account of sickness.

Adjt. Parish of the Eighth sent his clerk, Mr. Daly, last night to deliver to Gen. Grant a report. Daly lost himself in the woods, and meeting two mountaineer soldiers, asked where was Gen. Grant. One replied: "Why, ye fool, Gen. Grant has been dead for years." Daly answered: "Well, you idiots, don't you know there is another Gen. Grant?"

Col. Greene of the Ninth New York had the pleasure of greeting his four months' bride last night at Lookout Mountain. Lieut. Winterhooff's wife, Capt. Quinby's wife and family, Lieut. Meyer's wife, and Lieut. Byron's wife are also visiting here. The wives of many other officers of the Ninth are expected shortly. Col. Greene says when they arrive he will give a "pink tea."

The work of paying the New York men for the time they were in the service of the State will begin to-morrow. The Fourteenth Infantry will be the first paid.

UNIFORMS FOR ASTOR BATTERY.

They Arrived at the Barracks Yesterday—Ammunition for the Guns.

The uniforms for the men of the Astor Battery arrived at the barracks, 552 Broadway, late yesterday afternoon, and with the exception of the brown linen uniforms the equipment is now complete. The uniform consists of plain blue blouse and trousers, and in the case of officers there is a red stripe on the latter. At late drill yesterday the men were in uniform and wore belts with holsters and revolvers, and on their service hats in gilt letters appeared the words, "Astor Battery." The buttons on the uniforms are of a special design, having the letter "A" on a shield supported by an eagle.

All the men came back early from their leaves of absence granted on Saturday, and by 8 o'clock every man was in the barracks. Practice in limbering and mounting the Hotchkiss guns was gone through, and infantry tactics followed.

Lieut. Marcn has received word that 5,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped to San Francisco from the factories in Connecticut yesterday, and a similar amount will be shipped to-day. Orders are momentarily expected to move, and it is thought that the start will be made to-morrow.

Policeman William D. Walsh of the Mercer Street Station, who asked for leave of absence, and when it was refused joined the battery anyway, said yesterday that he had heard nothing from headquarters about the charges that Capt. Chapman was to make against him. He said he knew what he was about when he enlisted, and that he expected the charges would be made.

SPANISH HOPES IN HAVANA

Expectation That the Fleets of Spain Will Strike a Blow at the United States.

WORK ON DEFENSES PUSHED

An Estimate That 100,000 Men Will Be Required for the Siege, Where 50,000 Would Have Done at First.

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HAVANA, May 25, via Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 30.—The news of the arrival at Santiago de Cuba of what is known here as the first division of the Spanish fleet has considerably lightened the hearts of the Spaniards, and the news has been received with great rejoicing. The feeling of satisfaction is all the more intense as it is hoped the Spanish warships will soon enter the harbor of Havana, after which, uniting with the second division of the fleet, under Admiral Camara, it is believed the naval forces of Spain will attempt to strike a decisive blow at a part of the United States forces. At least this is the view of the situation taken by the Spanish authorities here.

Havana and the rest of the Island of Cuba, so far as heard from, is officially pronounced to be entirely quiet. No riots or other disturbances are reported to have occurred, and the inhabitants profess themselves to be longing for an encounter with the forces of the United States. Preparations for defense are being pushed night and day, and work is going on without ceasing on the fortifications all over the island. The Spanish officials here claim that if 50,000 men were needed to attack Havana by land and sea when the war broke out, at least 100,000 men will be required to attack the Cuban capital now, in view of the new and strengthened fortifications, and also because the so-called "cultivation zone" has been extended to Rincon, Calabarar, Bejucal, &c., which are inside of the line of defenses now, thus, it is claimed, making Havana a Spanish Sebastopol. This increase in the cultivated area about Havana will, it is asserted, support the inhabitants with food, although not with luxuries, for a long time to come.

In spite of this outwardly cheerful aspect of affairs, bitterly anxious feelings exist. People go so far as to charge Señor Moret, the former Minister of the Colonies of Spain, of being a traitor and of having "sold Cuba to the United States." This causes discontent to prevail, and if the Spanish fleet does not arrive here before food becomes really scarce, terrible rioting may be reported.

Expecting an Attack by Sea.

There are hardly any business transactions, and the city looks very lonesome, as there are so few people on the streets. The families remain at home, excepting when the sound of a gun fired from one of the forts causes the people to rush to the windows or into the streets, and if several shots are fired, thousands rush to the wharves, to the vicinity of the bay, and to San Lazare Avenue to see if the American fleet is approaching. Although the streets are almost deserted, certain points of vantage are occupied by groups of people from early morning until late at night. This is particularly the case with La Punta, which is generally crowded with all kinds of people from daybreak until dark.

The Spaniards comment continually upon the tactics of the American fleet, and naturally they are very severe in their criticisms, for they do not understand the method of warfare adopted. Many of them go so far as to say the United States is not prepared for war, that no plans have been decided upon, and that the authorities at Washington are not serious in the steps taken.

Then, again, the Spaniards are rejoicing greatly at the reported small amount of damage done by the American bombardments, and they also pretend to be happy over the seeming delay, which, they claim, is giving Spain the opportunity to prepare to make a more vigorous defense than she could otherwise have done. Indeed, the Spanish military and naval authorities are beginning to nurse themselves with the belief that the naval and military power of the United States has been exaggerated by the newspapers, and they are applauding themselves with the idea that Spain is showing herself able to fight such a giant as the United States. This makes all classes of Spaniards here more warlike and more enthusiastic in making sacrifices for the work of defense, which, under other circumstances, would not have been the case.

Advices from Caibarien and other towns show that a scarcity of provisions exists, and Puerto Principe reports that many families have left that city for the country districts.

No encounters between the Spanish troops and the insurgents have recently been announced, and the official reports only refer to insignificant skirmishes, in which the Spaniards, of course, have had the advantage.

Railroad communication between the Province of Santa Clara and the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana has been interrupted several times, and the trains are sometimes twenty-four hours overdue on account of the blowing up of culverts by the insurgents. The damage, however, was soon repaired. This has happened even in the Province of Havana. Twice within the last ten days culverts have been destroyed with dynamite, in one case near Minas, six miles from Havana, and in the other case near Guines.

But, it is maintained, there is no real interruption of railroad traffic, the telegraph lines are working well, and the insurgents in this province are not giving any signs of life. In fact, were it not that the city is blockaded people would hardly be aware that war was in progress, at least so far as the western provinces of Cuba are concerned. This inactivity of the insurgents, in view of the concentration of the Spanish troops in the coast towns, cannot be accounted for by the Spanish commanders.

Poking Fun at Our Gunners.

Another matter which the Spaniards are freely discussing is the allegation that very many of the American shells do not explode, and it is further claimed that very little damage is done by those which do explode. On this assumption the Spanish officers are poking fun at the American gunners, claiming they know but little about the handling of cannon.

The main point of interest here at present is as to when and where the American troops will effect a landing in Cuba, though the Spaniards pronounce themselves confident of being able to repel any invasion.

Eggs, cornmeal, and flour are becoming more scarce in Havana, and the prices of all articles of food are doubling, though very many families have left Havana, and large numbers of houses are to let. Everybody seems to be trying to reduce expenses, giving up houses or apartments and moving into single rooms. To such an extent has this been carried on that now you often find ten or twelve persons living in a single room. In spite of this the rents of houses have increased, especially in the case of the smaller houses. Nearly all the houses about the bay and along the seashore, from La Punta to San Lazaro, and the suburbs of Vedado and Carmelo are unoccupied, their former occupants having moved to El Cerro, Jesus del Monte, and to the outskirts of the city, being in fear of the bombardment of Havana by the American fleet. On the other hand, many families from Marianao are coming to Havana, owing to the withdrawal of the garrison from that place and the extension of the cultivation zone.

At Esperanza a rich coal mine has been discovered. It is to be immediately worked, as will the coal mines of Chapapoto at Mariel and Calbarien, for navy purposes.

Havana Saving Her Coal.

There is still considerable coal in Havana. The gas company is using very little coal at present, as only the absolutely necessary lights are used. Therefore only about one-quarter of the number of street lamps are in use. All the stores and business houses are without gaslight, and the state of semi-darkness into which the streets are thrown gives Havana quite a weird appearance at night; but it saves the coal.

In spite of the regulations in force for governing the price of provisions, the Military Governor finds it impossible to prevent people charging double prices for everything, owing to the discount on silver, a centen being worth $9 silver to-day. The army and the laboring people are paid in silver.

The number of unemployed people increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without employment. The commercial houses, not doing any business, have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent., as a rule, and many of them are not paying any wages at all, but are giving clean clothes and food to their employes as the price of their labor, which has led to many abuses.

The enthusiasm of the volunteers is highly commended. They are doing duty day and night, not only without pay, but supporting themselves in the bargain. Thousands of additional volunteers are said to have been enrolled in different parts of the island, and the Spaniards say they could get as many more if they had arms to distribute to them. All the stores of arms belonging to the Government have been exhausted.

The former insurgent leader, Masso, is busily engaged in completing the formation of the Fourth Battalion of his Brigade of Volunteers. They are nearly all natives. Two battalions of negroes are also being enlisted here.

In spite of the lack of light, the volunteers drill every night in the public squares.

There has been much comment here over the allegation that when the German warship Geier passed through the blockade line she did not salute the American fleet, and the latter did not salute her, forming a contrast with the manner in which salutes were exchanged between the British and French warships and the American fleet. From this the Spaniards claim to discern that a cold feeling prevails between the United States and Germany.

A European War Predicted.

Dispatches received here from St. Petersburg show that the suggested understanding between the United States and Great Britain does not meet with favor there, and it is generally believed that the Cuban question will cause a European war in which, the Spaniards say, the United States and Great Britain will have the worst of it, particularly Great Britain, which country, they point out, will lose her prominence in the Indian and Chinese spheres of influence.

The Spanish officials have discovered in the house of the English nurse, Sister Mary, who attended the sick and wounded survivors of the United States battleship Maine in the hospitals, a considerable quantity of American relief provisions. Because, it is alleged, she did not notify the authorities of the existence of these provisions, Sister Mary has been ordered by the Military Governor to leave Havana for England at the first opportunity. Sister Mary, it appears, has also offended the Spanish authorities in presenting herself at the palace in order to befriend, if possible, two American newspaper correspondents, who were recently in custody here. But she was unable to see Capt. Gen. Blanco or any other person in authority, and was informed by an Adjutant of Gen. Colano that the prisoners were well cared for, and that there was no necessity for her to trouble herself about them. Finally, she was requested not to take steps in the future to interfere in such matters.

Only official news has been received here from the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe; but it is known that all the efforts of the Colonial Government to prevail upon the insurgents to come to terms have failed, as everybody expected. The Spaniards, in any case, would never agree to the proposition to disarm the volunteers, who are looked upon as being the bulwark of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and who serve without pay, and to substitute for them a paid militia of natives, which would be a great burden, they say, to the island, especially as it is understood the suggestion included giving the insurgent commanders approximate rank in the Cuban militia, for it is evident that the insurgent leaders would be able at the right moment to proclaim the independence of Cuba.

Reducing the Size of Loaves.

The Military Governor will issue to-day another edict referring to the prices of provisions and reducing the size of the loaf of bread. Bread has already been so much reduced by the bakers that a loaf of bread now weighs less than one ounce. It is also reported that the Military Governor will issue an order prohibiting selling provisions outside of the City of Havana, in which case Havana will have provisions for a long time to come.

The Autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. They seem to have no idea of administration, and as a result Capt. Gen. Blanco is compelled to do most of that work for them. Several of the Colonial Secretaries have informed their friends that, were it not for the Captain General, they would not know what to do. Autonomy, therefore, is nothing more than a mockery, and the Captain General has the reins of Government entirely in his own hands, as might have been anticipated. The Autonomist Secretaries have discharged nearly all the old employes of their departments, or those which represented them, and the new men are utterly at sea as to their duties.

Besides, there are continual dissensions between the so-called Historical Autonomists and the Radical Autonomists, which, had the insurrection been subdued, would undoubtedly have caused another civil war.

Fine weather has prevailed here during the last ten days. Now and again the air has been refreshed by rain showers, and the nights have been delightful. The rainy season has not yet commenced, and the health of the Spanish soldiers, since they have been concentrated in the coast towns, has greatly improved, according to the official reports.

The suspension of work upon the part of the tobacco manufacturers, which has thrown 12,000 laborers out of employment, is delaying the inhabitants here of the enjoyment of the best grade of the weed, and the tobacco now retailed is so bad that people can hardly smoke it if formerly accustomed to fine Havanas.

In the midst of all these tribulations, the one great source of anxiety is the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara. Has it left Cadiz? Is it bound for Santiago de Cuba? Will it force the blockade of this port and relieve the city? Will the two divisions be able to effect a junction and engage the American fleet? These are samples of the questions asked hourly in this city, and nobody appears to be able to furnish a half satisfactory answer to the queries. A gentleman who has lived thirty years in this city, discussing this matter, said to-day:

"This is the first time in the many years I have lived here that a secret has been religiously kept in official circles. The whereabouts of Camara's fleet must be known in official circles, but not an inkling of the date of its departure or its destination has escaped from the palace."

While this may be true, there are people unkind enough to say that the secrecy maintained regarding the movements of the Spanish fleet fitted out at Cadiz is to be accounted for by the fact that the Spanish warships were in such a state of unpreparedness that they have not yet left the other side of the Atlantic. But the Spaniards continue to hope for great news in the near future, and this feeling serves to keep their spirits up.

GARCIA COMING TO CONFER.

Insurgents Need Guns and Desire to Fly Their Own Flag.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—Gen. Garcia, second in command of the Cuban Army, is expected here soon. It is said that the object of the visit of Capote, the Cuban Vice President, to Washington is to request the United States Government to furnish several guns and that the Cubans be allowed to fly the Cuban flag.

The Junta here to-day received information from Havana that unusual activity prevails in Spanish circles. Capt. Gen. Blanco is forcing all Cubans to enlist, and he is now at work on a trocha south of Havana and running up earthworks and batteries.

B. Altman & Co.

SPECIAL

Tuesday, June 7th.

5,000 YARDS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CRETONNES,

FOR DRAPERY AND FURNITURE SLIP COVERINGS.

19c. AND 24c. Per Yard.

Formerly 35c. to 75c.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

The Twenty-second Is Assigned to Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and Slocum.

THE SECOND VOLUNTEER CALL

It Was to Expand Regiments Already Accepted—The Eighth May Go to the Philippines—Other Army News.

Orders were issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, assigning the Twenty-second Volunteer Regiment, now stationed at Camp Black, to duty at Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and Slocum. Four companies will go to each of the three fortifications, and it is understood that their assignment to the coast defense service will be made permanent unless an extraordinary call for reinforcements should come from the front. The division of the regiment will be left to Col. Bartlett, and the troops will be moved to-day. The First Provisional Regiment is ordered to Governors Island.

General Order No. 61 of the War Department, forwarded by Gen. Miles to all department commanders, was received yesterday by Gen. Frank on Governors Island. The order says that the second call for 75,000 volunteers recently issued by President McKinley was not for the purpose of forming new regiments, but to expand to their maximum strength the regiments already accepted and mustered in. About 3,600 men, it is said, will be required to fill the various New York regiments already mustered in, and this will leave about 2,400 men to be ordered out to complete the quota of volunteers required of the State.

It was said at the Army Building yesterday that New York's Eighth Regiment, now at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, would be ordered to the Philippine Islands. At the Quartermaster's department it was said that no official communication had been received concerning the movement of the troops.

Twenty-five men from Fort Slocum passed through this city yesterday en route for San Francisco, where they will join the Fourth Cavalry, which will accompany the army of occupation to Manila.

Orders were issued yesterday to Light Battery B of the Sixth Artillery, Capt. Dyer, at Washington Barracks, and Light Battery G of the same regiment, Capt. H. H. Bridgeman, at Fort Myer, Va., to report at once to Gen. Merritt at San Francisco for service in the Philippine expedition.

Capt. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has been nominated for Major of volunteers. He will be made Assistant Surgeon of the hospital ship Relief. He is in line for promotion as Major in the regular army, but the Examining Board of the United States Army will not meet until October. He will be examined then and vacate his volunteer commission to be promoted. He has been relieved of duty in connection with the examination of applicants for commission in the regiment of volunteer engineers, and will report at once to Major Forney, whom he will assist in fitting out the Relief.

Dr. M. C. Jarvis of the Medical Department at the Armory Building has also been nominated for Major of Volunteers.

The two war balloons recently imported from France by the War Department, and which have been thoroughly prepared for service at Governors Island by French aeronauts, were sent to Tampa yesterday on a special train. They were in charge of F. H. Tisdale, an expert balloonist, and went by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Many Mechanical Experts Are Examined for Commissions.

The board of officers who are examining applicants for commissions in the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers continued their work yesterday at the Army Building.

Many mechanical experts were examined, among whom were G. Slater Barkentin, a graduate of the South Kensington (England) Academy of Arts, and once an officer in the English artillery; George L. Taylor, a sanitary engineer, and at one time attached to the staff of President Barrios of Guatemala; F. B. Griffin of Cranford, N. J., assistant engineer of the Edison laboratories; A. K. Livingston, consulting engineer of the Long Island Railroad; James F. Rodenbough, son of Brig. Gen. Rodenbough, and a civil engineer on the New York Central Railroad; F. C. Shepard, a well-known civil engineer of Boston; E. M. Talcott, Second Assistant Surveyor of the District of Columbia, and R. R. Reynolds, a graduate of Cornell University.

FOR MORE QUARTERMASTERS.

Secretary Alger Sends a Bill to Congress Increasing Army Guardians.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Alger sent to Congress to-day a proposed bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster General's office in the army, depots of supplies, &c. The sudden call of a large force of volunteers and the increase of the regular army has imposed an immense work on this branch of the service, and the bill gives officials found best qualified for the difficult and important duties a temporary increase in rank and pay.

A similar bill was enacted during the civil war. There are twenty-five additional Assistant Quartermasters to rank as Captains asked for, as being necessary to assign as assistants to the principal depots of supplies in the department here, and to take charge of smaller Quartermaster's depots at various points to be established. The bill establishes eight divisions of the Quartermaster General's office, first having charge of fund matters; second, water transportation; third, clothing and all accoutrements; fourth, land transportation, stationary, and contract matters; fifth, hire, construction, &c., of barracks and all structures for any use; sixth, water supply, heating, sewerage, &c., for military posts, camps and stations, title papers, and all lands under the War Department with certain exceptions; seventh, personnel of Quartermaster officers and eight, cemeteries, road construction, awards, files and claims, and literature for men.

Officers in charge of the first four divisions will have rank, pay, and emoluments of a Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department. Those in Fifth and Sixth, Lieutenant Colonel, and seventh and eighth, Major and Quartermaster. The bill also authorizes four special Inspectors of the department ranking as Colonels, and a Senior Quartermaster may be assigned to each principal depot to rank as Colonel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:28	Moon rises..10:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:50	Gov. Isl'd..10:01	H. Gate...11:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:04	Gov. Isl'd..10:16	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Servia, Queenstown, and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sobralense, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Olbers, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Othello, Hull	.....	.....

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

City of San Antonio	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Masadam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii close June 10 at 6:30 P. M. or on arrival at New York of the steamer Campania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June §10 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched East, and are due to arr. at New York on the morning of Friday, June 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 7.

Alleghany, Port Limon, May 31.
Antilla, Nassau, May 3.
Biela, St. Lucia, May 29.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 4.
Dominic, Para, May 24.
Noordland, Antwerp, May 28.
Panama, Bordeaux, May 25.
St. Andrews, San Juan, May 29.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 2.
Athos, Jamaica, June 1.
Fulda, Gibraltar, May 30.
Heckenby, Rotterdam, May 25.
Lahn, Bremen, May 31.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 1.
Madiana, St. Thomas, June 2.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

California, Gibraltar, May 26.
Critic, Dundee, May 25.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Finance, Colon, June 2.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, May 23.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

America, London, May 29.
Campania, Liverpool, June 4.
Cuffe, Liverpool, May 21.
Manor, Bordeaux, May 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, May 29.
Powhatan, Liverpool, May 28.
Rydall Hall, Rotterdam, May 28.
Ulrikea, Havre, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 2.
City of Newcastle, Gibraltar, May 28.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, May 29.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

Cymric, Liverpool, June 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 4.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 2.
Strathairly, Hamburg, May 29.

Arrived—Monday, June 6.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans June 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 11:35 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 5th.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Jamison, Southampton May 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:04 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol May 20 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Findlay, London May 26, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 5th.

SS Essen, (Ger.,) Schroder, Bremen May 23, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Schlaefke, Hamburg May 21 and Halifax, N. S., June 4, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Jones, Shields May 22, in ballast to Barber & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 5:50 P. M.

SS Uler, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanchez May 31, with fruit and passengers to F. C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

Bark Port Adelaide, (of Glasgow,) Thomas, Glasgow 24 ds., in ballast to Balfour, Williamson

Wanamaker's

Store News

PERTINENT paragraphs anent present popular demands and the way we fill them:—

Shirt Waists

Three sorts in particular; good enough, pretty enough and cheap enough to deserve more talk than this. You must see them. In lawn, percales and madrases,

75c., $1 and $1.25

It's a special showing and they'll go fast. They are tabled in sizes for fast choosing.

Women's Costumes

Fifty of them, almost all from Paris and Berlin,—some of them from foremost designers in New York. They are all our own, exclusive models, choice and original. These prices, old and new, will tell a good deal to thinking people:—

One at $90, that was $200
One at $80, that was $180
One at $70, that was $175
One at $60, that was $160
One at $50, that was $112
One at $40, that was $90
One at $30, that was $75

"Going Away" Shoes

Here is shoe talk for this kind of weather—the kind that simply *smells* of vacationing:—

At $4—Women's tan Russia calf Oxford shoes, with welted extension soles, blunt toes, square heels, brass eyelets; correct for all outdoor functions.

Bicycle shoes for boys as young as eight years; made exactly like men's shoes. These are hard to find outside of this store.

Tennis Oxfords for women and girls; regulation soles; in canvas or leather; brown and black.

Golf shoes for women; good for all sorts of tramping.

Brown shoes for boys and girls; the last-long kind; laced and buttoned, with spring heels; laced only with heels.

The Wheel Club

Ten Dollars a month for a Humber, Eight Dollars and Thirty-three Cents a month for a Monarch, Five Dollars a month for a Continental. Easy terms, surely, and they're being profited by. The Wanamaker Wheel Club offers them. It costs $5 to join. We are taking members as fast as we can look up their references. The wheel is delivered as soon as you are accepted as a member. Paying begins 30 days later.

We are great sellers of Bicycle Sundries. We sell the "Neverout" lamp among other things, and warmly recommend it. It *will not* go out as long as there's oil in it, and the oil will never spill out nor leak out. It costs $2.70.

The New Idea Foot Pump is another specialty. "Really a *foot* pump. You pump standing erect, and it works tremendously fast.

Women's Capes

The light, graceful, original, tasteful, effective kinds, never out of season, seldom out of use when you have one. All imported garments, these, and from famous people.

They were $18 to $75
They are $9 to $50.

A Man's Suit

If you are one of the particular sort who like "best" things and willing to pay for them, look at the blue serge suit we sell at

Twenty-five Dollars

It is made from J. T. Clay English serge, blue or black, silk lined to match, and "top-notch" throughout. It is such a suit as you'd pay a tailor $50 to make. Only a first-class tailor could make as good a one.

A Washable Suspender

An idea straight from the Parisian boulevards. One of the cleverest of the clever furnishers of men's wants there sends them to us. Broad, soft, highly elastic, delightfully light, cool and comfortable and easy to wash.

Seventy-five Cents a Pair

Bathing Suits for Men

We've made a special counter for them. There are styles enough to keep you thinking for some time, and all kinds of prices.

The very cheapest are dependable, —an important point. They'll hold, and they'll wear.

For Boys, 75c., $1.75, $2.50.
For Men, $1.50, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.75, $5.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BIG TROLLEY DEAL IN NEWARK.

Lease of the Consolidated Lines to the North Jersey.

NEWARK, June 6.—The lease of the lines of the Consolidated Traction Company to the North Jersey Street Railway Company was filed with the County Register to-day. By the terms of the lease the Consolidated Traction Company lets its lines to the new company for a term of 999 years, beginning at midnight on May 31 last. The North Jersey Company assumes all the debt, taxes, and liabilities of the Consolidated.

On the execution of the lease the North Jersey paid $1,000,000 to the Consolidated. Rent is to be paid thereafter. The amounts to be paid gradually increase from $300,000 the present year to $600,000 in 1906, and the rental remains at that figure thereafter. The North Jersey also agrees to pay the expenses of keeping up the organization of the Consolidated Company. Default for ninety days in fulfilling the provisions of the lease works a forfeiture.

May Be Mine Layer's Body.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., June 6.—The body of a middle-aged man was washed ashore to-day. Is is believed to be that of George Passo, the electrician, who was drowned several weeks ago by the La Touraine running down a boat from which Passo and seven other men were laying submarine mines off Sandy Hook. The body is badly decomposed and beyond identification.

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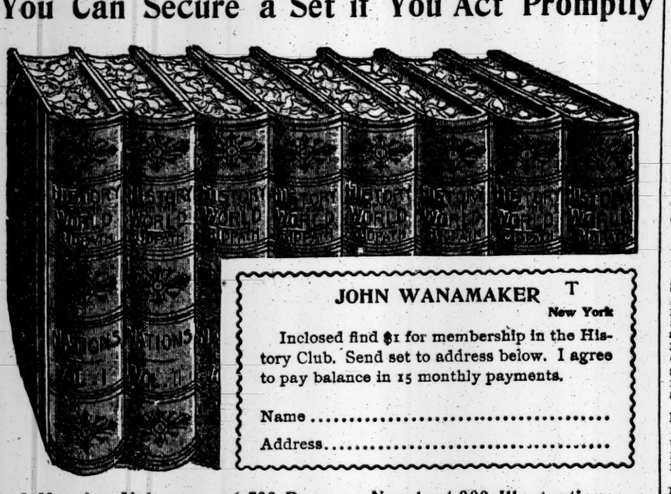

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NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTER

Senhor de Assiz Delivers a Panegyric on the United States in Washington.

RESPONSE BY THE PRESIDENT

Sentiments of Good-Will Between the Two Republics Expressed—The Nations Bound by Love and Interest.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Another substantial evidence of the friendship of Brazil for the United States appeared to-day in the presentation of the new Minister, Senhor Jauquim Francisco de Assiz, from Brazil. Senhor Mendonça, the retiring Minister, had only a few weeks ago, when he took his leave, delivered an address remarkable for the warmth of the friendly sentiments expressed, and to-day the new Minister, in a briefer address, delivered a panegyric upon the United States. He said:

"Mr. President: It is with the most pleasing feelings that I come to present you the Cabinet letter by which the First Magistrate of the Brazilian nation accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government over which you wisely preside.

"My personal friendly feelings for this great friendly Nation, from the contemplation of which my country and the world have derived so many lessons of progress and liberty, are identical with those of the Brazilian people and Government. I shall endeavor to maintain and to stimulate the relations of good friendship which represent to us a precious uninterrupted tradition. It will, therefore, be on my part not only an act of obedience to the instructions given me, but also the gratification of the demands of my own conscience.

"This task will happily be easy; the facts of history and those of nature itself, in addition to the deliberate will of men, found us in this situation and will keep us in it.

"You were the first to raise the cry of free government, and we recall the memory of that glorious cry, although it was only given us a century later to repeat it with success. You opened and we closed the cycle of the tremendous work of liberty which is still being carried out on the most fertile soil of the American Continent. The work is long and painful, the agitation, the instability which, for you, have already passed away, still rise here and there with greater or less intensity; but our faith in the final result is largely acquired; the metal is heated before it is consolidated into the statue which will defy the attacks of time.

"The destiny which made of our two countries the greatest territorial powers of America, giving us similar aspirations in the domain of political perfection, established, however, very different fields for the material activity of each; production, the basis of public wealth, is far from being the same in the two nations; so that the very struggle for existence, which not seldom obliterates the best feelings and defeats the best designs, instead of giving us cause for selfish competition and disturbances of our good relations, will be, on the contrary, the certain pledge of the firmest friendship. We are mutually drawn together by the two forces which exert the greatest influence upon human actions—love and interest.

"Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I have no fears as to the result of the mission upon the discharge of which I enter to-day, and the sorrow which I might possibly feel at the thought that none of the glory of the success would be due to me would be amply compensated by the great advantages gained for the two nations.

"In fulfillment of a special instruction of the President of the republic, to which I venture to join my own humble sentiments, I beg you, Mr. President, to be assured of the very fervent prayers which he and the Brazilian Nation offer for your personal prosperity, and that of the American people."

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: It affords me great pleasure to greet you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil to the United States of America and to receive from your hands the letters whereby the President of the United States of Brazil accredits you in that capacity.

"The people of this Union have always held sentiments of the highest esteem for the Brazilian Nation, as is shown by the friendly relations which have uninterruptedly existed between it and the Government of the United States of America, and I heartily welcome your cordial offer of concurrence in maintaining and strengthening those relations of good friendship and promoting the mutual welfare of the two nations whose aspirations are in many respects so similar.

"The high personal regard which your predecessors have won in their intercourse with this Government gives me assurance that you too, Mr. Minister, will enjoy the sincere respect and friendship of this Government and most worthily represent the nation whose commission you hold.

"I beg that you will convey to the President of the United States of Brazil an expression of my cordial appreciation of his message of good-will for my personal prosperity and that of the people of these United States, and assure him that I fully reciprocate his wishes both in my own name and in that of the American people."

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Senators Who Oppose Annexation Declare They Have Enough Votes Pledged to Defeat It.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senators who are almost strenuously opposing the annexation of Hawaii have been canvassing the Senate and claim that they have a sufficient number of Senators pledged to adjourn, in preference to taking up the annexation resolution to insure the adoption of this course, even though the House acts favorably upon the question.

They say that the names of seven Republican Senators are included in the list who have this pledged themselves.

The time and manner in which the Hawaiian resolutions shall be brought up in the House has not yet been determined. Representative Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and other leading advocates of annexation expressed to-day absolute confidence that consideration would come this week, probably as early as Wednesday. The matter may come up under a special rule to be reported from the Committee on Rules, but a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs said to-day that no rule would be reported, but Mr. Hitt would be recognized to call up the resolutions. The question of consideration then being raised, the House could vote to proceed with the matter.

The Elizabethport Murder.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 6.—The police of this city early to-day arrested Angelo Vertulo of 415 Wall Street, who was mixed up in the fight which led to the murder of Mrs. Angelo Pepro of 452 Wall Street, Elizabethport, last night. Chief Tenny and his men are searching for Antonio Cennetta, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Pepro, and who is the suspected murderer of the woman. The police discovered that a card game was in progress at the time, and in the fight which followed Mrs. Pepro was endeavoring to act as peacemaker between the two men when her throat was cut.

Fireman Accused of Arson.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 6.—Martin Murphy, a member of the Huguenot Engine Company, one of the volunteer companies of the New Rochelle Fire Department, was committee to jail to-day on a charge of arson. He was arrested early this morning by Policeman Patrick Kelly, who caught him setting fire to the barn of Frank Fritz on Mechanic Street. The police are in the dark as to whether the man is insane, or whther he fired the barn in order that his company might have an opportunity to beat its rival, the Relief Engine Company, to the fire. The police say that Murphy has set fire to four other barns during the past few weeks.

TO CONFER ON WAR TAXES

The House Disagrees to the Senate Amendments and Sends the Bill to Conference.

NO DISCUSSION WAS HAD

Without Taking Up the Suggestions from the Senate the Motion for Non-Concurrence Prevailed—Measure Will Be Rushed Through.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House today voted not to concur in the Senate amendments to the War Revenue bill, and the bill is now before a Conference Committee of the two houses.

When the bill was received from the Senate, Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution introduced by Mr. Dingley, providing for an immediate vote upon general non-concurrence and sending the bill to conference.

The previous question was ordered upon the resolution, and Mr. Dalzell, speaking in support, said it was intended to expedite the enactment of the emergency revenue measure for the earliest possible relief of the Treasury, upon which there was a daily demand of $1,000,000. Replying to a question from Mr. Bartlett, he said the adoption of the resolution would prevent any separate votes upon the Senate amendments. He said it would be in the province of the House to reject finally the conference report, but he could give no assurance that an opportunity would ever be given to vote on particular amendments.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) addressing himself to the Democratic position, said the pending measure was not political in the sense of an ordinary tariff measure, and that no one party was necessarily responsible for it. Likewise voting upon separate amendments in a general tariff measure might result in destroying the equity of an entire schedule, but such objection could not be urged in the pending case. He took issue with Mr. Dalzell in claiming the Treasury's condition presented a dire necessity for immediate passage of the measure, and in this connection referred to the recent Treasury statement, stating that a total of $190,000,000 was available, including the gold reserve, or $90,000,000 at hand for ordinary expenditures of the Government.

With this condition Mr. Bailey said there was no ground for forcing the House to forego its right and duty to consider separately important provisions added by the Senate. He contended the rule was unfair, and pointed out that should the resolution fail to pass it would be tantamount to an acceptance of the bill as passed by the Senate, and it would involve a vote by members for provisions to which they are strongly opposed. On the other hand, if the vote should be to non-concur members would be forced to vote against provisions which as separate propositions they would favor.

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) and Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) followed Mr. Bailey, citing notable instances where both sides of the House should vote directly upon amendments. The tobacco tax and the provision for seigniorage coinage were noted.

Mr. Dingley, concluding in support of the resolution, said it was identical with the one adopted when the Tariff bill of 1897 came from the Senate, and practically identical with that adopted by the Democrats in 1894. He said experience had made it plain that best results were to be obtained by sending immediately bills to conference; in cases where a large number of amendments developed complicated differences have been added. Referring to the incorporation of 213 amendments in the Senate, Mr. Dingley said that body with ninety members had considered five weeks the bill, and should the House with four times that number of members proceed with the same latitude to consider the amendments it would be Winter before action could be secured. He argued that the pending measure was one of emergency, and should be at once put upon the statute books to relieve the ordinary revenues from extraordinary demands, and to begin at the earliest moment the payment of the war debt.

The vote was taken then upon the resolution. Mr. Bailey demanded the yeas and nays, the roll call resulting—yeas, 187; nays, 106. The vote was strictly party. The House then voted to non-concur and agree to the conference, and the Speaker named Messrs. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) as conferees.

THE CONFERREES MEET.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The conferrees upon the War Revenue bill held their first session to-day, and with the exception of two hours for dinner, between 6 and 8 o'clock, they were in continuous session from 3 o'clock this afternoon until late to-night.

The conferrees are pledged to secrecy except upon the most general features of their work. Nothing has, therefore, developed as to the actual results of the meeting except that the feeling was manifested on the part of representatives of both houses which gave rise to the expression on all sides that the conference would not be so prolonged as they had been led to feel it would. The House members were found to be generally willing to accept the changes made by the Senate where those changes were merely questions of phraseology, and to meet the Senators half way upon the more material alterations.

The indications are that the provision in regard to beer will be left as the Senate fixed it. The Democratic members sat with the Republicans, and there was no suggestion of party division as is usual in considering revenue measures.

THE TAX ON BANKS.

Text of the Senate Provision Assessing for War Revenue Capital Employed by Banking Houses.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following is the text of the bank-tax provision of the War Revenue bill, as passed by the Senate:

Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding $25,000 shall pay $50; when using or employing a capital exceeding $25,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000, $2, and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Every person, firm, or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the depositor, or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this act. Provided that any savings bank having no capital stock and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

Bank checks, draft or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange (inland) draft, certificate of deposit, drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents. And from and after July 1, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carter, Chairman of the Census Committee, made an extended statement concerning the object of the bill and the necessity for its enactment into law at as early a date as practicable.

As provided for in Section 24 of the bill, the twelfth census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. The schedules relating to population shall comprehend for each inhabitant the name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, and place of birth of parents, whether alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literacy, school attendance, and ownership of farms and homes.

The mortality schedules shall comprehend for each decedent the name, sex, color, age, conjugal condition, place of birth and birthplace of parents, occupation, if born within the year, the month or date of birth, cause of death, and time of death. The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, tenure acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending Dec. 31 next preceding the enumeration.

The schedules of inquiries relating to products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments will make known the character of organization, whether individual, co-operative, or other form; date of commencement of operations, character of business or kind of goods manufactured, amount of capital invested, number of proprietors, firm members, co-partners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time in operation during the census year, character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed.

The information collected shall relate exclusively to the fiscal year ending nearest the date set for the enumeration of the population. The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the twelfth census shall relate to population, mortality, and vital statistics, the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishment.

The Director of the census is authorized, after completing the above mentioned work, to collect statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; to crime, pauperism, and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents, and inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to births and births in registration areas; social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business and transportation, including transportation by water, express business, and street railways.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's statement Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to that part of the bill providing that the Director, Assistant Director, and certain statisticians shall be appointed as soon as practicable after the passage of the measure, and thought this would be too long a time in advance of the work to be done. He proposed amendments to the bill that the officials should enter upon their duties on Jan. 1, 1899. He offered also an amendment providing that the minor employes of the Census Office should be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior instead of by the Director of the Census. Pending action upon the amendments the Senate at 4:20 P. M. went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Representatives of the United States Trade Mark Association, whose headquarters are in New York, are here to call the attention of the conferees on the War Tariff bill to the far-reaching amendment of Senator Chilton to Schedule B. This amendment extends the tax on proprietary preparations, so as to include all packages, except food products and commercial fertilizers, which are made and sold "under patent right, trade mark, or any name or designation not open to general use."

The effect of this amendment, it is claimed, will be to tax all articles sold in packages bearing the name or distinctive designation of the manufacturer 4 per cent. It is desired to elicit the opinion of manufacturers generally on this provision.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Marshal for the District of Vermont—FRED A. FIELD.

Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.—JOHN R. TOLBERT.

Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C.—ROBERT SMALLS.

Superintendent of Indian Schools—Miss ESTELLE REEL of Wyoming.

Postmasters.—New Jersey—OSCAR JEFFERY, Washington. New York—WARREN F. CLOCK, Islip; ROBERT MURRAY, Warrensburg.

Robert Smalls.

Robert Smalls, whom President McKinley has just nominated for Collector of Customs at Beaufort, S. C., filled that office once before by appointment of President Harrison. Mr. Smalls is one of the most noted colored men in this country, and his name became well known to the generation that fought the civil war. He was born at Beaufort in 1839, a slave, and lived the uneventful life of a slave until 1857, when he was sent to Charleston to work at the rigger's trade. He soon drifted into a seafaring life, sailing about the coasts of South Carolina and Florida and acquiring the knowledge of bars and harbors which he afterward used to the advantage of the Union cause.

For two years he was a stevedore in Charleston, and in July, 1861, was taken on board the steamer Planter, then a Confederate transport plying between the city and Fort Sumter and other points in Charleston Harbor. The boat was also Gen. Ripley's dispatch boat. Smalls was made wheelsman in a short time, and served as such until May 13, 1862, when the opportunity he had waited for came, and he took advantage of it. The officers of the Planter had all gone up to the city, leaving on board a crew of eight men, all colored, under the leadership of Smalls. These men decided to seize the boat and carry it to the Federal fleet outside. They succeeded in their daring plan, and the whole country rang with the name of Robert Smalls, who was entered on the navy list as pilot, in which capacity his services were found of great value. He was later promoted to be a Captain, and commanded the Planter until 1866.

He served in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1868 to 1870, and in the Senate from 1870 to 1874. In the latter year he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, defeated for the Forty-sixth, elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, and defeated for the Fiftieth Congress. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions at Philadelphia in 1872 and at Cincinnati in 1876. He is sometimes called "General," a title he got in the South Carolina militia.

CAPT. GRIDLEY'S BODY.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A private dispatch from Mrs. Gridley, widow of the late commander of the cruiser Olympia, was brought to the department to-day by Harry H. Smith, a friend of the family. She asks that the body be cremated at Yokohama if there are facilities there for this disposition. Otherwise, she wishes to have it embalmed and sent to this country. The department will do everything possible to comply with the desire of Mrs. Gridley.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the Urgent Deficiency bill with a few unimportant amendments.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the bill for the protection of homestead settlers who render service in the present war against Spain.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) providing that the President be requested, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the interests of the public, to communicate to the Senate all papers relating to the claim of Hugo O. Loewi for his expulsion from Haiti.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill to revise and perfect the classification of letters patent and printed publications in the Patent Office. Its object is to facilitate in the Patent Office the determination of the novelty of inventions. It provides for an annual expense of $62,000.

In the House yesterday the election contest cases of Joseph Gazin and Armand Romain vs. Adolph Meyer from the First Louisiana District, were disposed of by the adoption of the committee resolutions called up by Mr. Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) declaring that neither contestant was elected.

DELICATELY suggestive as they are of the sweetest blooms, nothing more clearly indicates a refined taste than the use of Lundborg's Perfumes.

DAMAGES FOR A SAILOR.

Trial of the First of Several Cases Against Capt. Merriman.

The first of several cases brought by sailors of the ship Commodore Allen against the Captain, Robert L. Merriman, to recover damages for alleged cruelty, was heard by Judge Conlan in the City Court yesterday. The members of the crew allege that during the last voyage from Japan to America they were beaten and maltreated by the orders of the Captain.

Carl O. Johnson, the plaintiff, claimed that he was hit with a heavy beam, incapacitating him for work for several days. The Captain denied all the charges. Johnson sued for $2,000, but the jury returned a verdict of $250 for him.

Service of the Organists' Guild.

The sixth public service of the American Guild of Organists will be held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. The guild offers an annual prize of a gold medal, given by Walter J. Clemson of Taunton, Mass., for the setting of words annually selected. The words this year are taken from Isaiah li., 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11. The competion is limited to members of the guild, and closes Oct. 1.

New York Jeweler Found Dead.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 6.—Ephraim S. Johnson, seventy years old, was found dead in his library at his home, on Highland Avenue, to-night. A gas tube, from which the gas was pouring, hung beside him, and it is believed he took his own life. Mr. Johnson was a jewelry and gold pen manufacturer at Nassau Street and Maiden Lane, New York. He had been ill for some time.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Edward B. Moseley, Surgeon and Major Edward Field, Second Artillery, are detailed as members, and First Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third Artillery, as Recorder of the board of officers convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, First Infantry, and First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, First Infantry, who are hereby relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Thomas Connolly, First Infantry; First Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. William H. Sage, Twenty-third Infantry.

Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, Fourth Artillery, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Assignments of duties and stations of officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps: Lieut. Col. James Allen is assigned to duty on the staff of the Major General commanding the army with station at Key West until further orders; Major Richard E. Thompson is assigned to duty at San Francisco, and will report to the Major General commanding the Philippine expedition at that place for further orders; Capt. Martin L. Hellings is assigned to duty at Key West, under special orders from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Second Lieut. William O. Bailey is assigned to duty at San Francisco, and will report to Major Richard E. Thompson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Volunteers.

Capt. William B. Allison, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Charles C. Wolcutt, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, via Fort Mead, S. D., for the purpose of transferring the public property for which he is accountable.

Changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty; First Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty; Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, for assignment to duty at the general hospital at that place; Capt. William C. Geroges, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, United States Army, New York City, for assignment to duty on the hospital ship Relief.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, will pay the troops to May 31 at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, and Wilmington, Del., in person, and direct Major George W. Fishback, additional Paymaster, to report to Major Muhlenberg for duty in connection with his payments and to accompany him upon such journeys as are indicated in the orders requiring payments to be made in person.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and one visit to the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on public business pertaining to the inspection of 8.2-inch guns.

First Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, will remain on his present duties at Sandy Hook, N. J., under the immediate orders of Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, until June 30, when he will return to Willets Point, for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the United States Engineer School.

Capt. Daniel B. Devore, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty with a brigade.

Orders of April 5 detailing First Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Third Artillery, for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 20, are revoked.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will join their troops, battery, and company: Second Lieut. Francis L. Parker, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Samuel Hof, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. William P. Pence, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry.

Capt. George W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, is relieved as Acting Indian Agent at the Crow Agency, Montana, and upon the transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, will proceed to join his regiment.

Assignment of stations and duties of officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, to take effect June 1: Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody will take temporary station at Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for assignment to duty in connection with the organization and equipment of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps; Major George P. Scriven will take station at Atlanta, Ga., and there await special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the army; Major William A. Glassford will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of the First Army Corps; Major Joseph E. Maxfield, now at Tampa, Fla., will assume command of the war balloon sections at that point, and report to Lieut. Col. James Allen, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, staff of the Major General, commanding the army, Key West; Capt. Marshall S. Snow and the balloon detachment will remain attached to the Fifth Army Corps, under the orders of Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, until further orders; Major Frank Greene will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, Tampa, for assignment to duty as Signal Officer of the Fifth Army Corps; Capt. J. E. Brady, Jr., will take station at Tampa, and perform special duty under orders from the Chief Signal Officer of the army; Second Lieut. Francis Creighton, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, will remain on duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that point until further orders; Second Lieut. William M. Talbot, now at Atlanta, Ga., will remain on duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that point until further orders; First Lieut. Philip J. Perkins, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Major Richard E. Thompson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, at San Francisco, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Major Charles B. Nancrede, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, having accepted a commission as Major and Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, is honorably discharged as Regimental Surgeon, to date, June 1.

First Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, has leave of absence until further orders to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

The following-named officers will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty: Capt. Charles R. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers; Capt. Larz Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers.

A board of officers is appointed, to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Governors Island, N. Y., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery; Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon; Major John D. Hall, Surgeon; Major John R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery; Major William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery; Capt. James C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion and upon the conclusion of their examinations will return to their proper stations: Capt. J. Milton Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Ira Quinby, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Folliot Whitney, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. John H. Beacom, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Daniel F. Angium, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Harrison J. Price, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army for instructions.

Capt. William K. Alexander, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster under his direction.

Capt. Morton J. Henry, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Philip M. Lydig, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, commanding the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. John S. Kulp, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report to the Surgeon General of the army for further orders.

Capt. John C. Breckinridge, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster, under the direction of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the Sixth Army Corps.

Capt. Larz Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major George S. Hobart, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Fla., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry

GRAVESEND TRACK RACES

The Bedford Stakes for Two-Year-Olds Won by Marcus Daly's Colt Larva.

TARAL RODE TWO WINNERS

David Gideon and Marcus Daly Each Picked Up Two of the Races—Ogden Showed a Flash of His Old-Time Form Yesterday.

Pleasant weather, a good track, a fairly well contested lot of races, starting that was by no means up to Mr. Fitzgerald's average, and a general "dump" for the talented ones among the speculators who follow the favorites, two victories for the popular jockey, Fred Taral, and Ogden's return, for an instant at least, to his best form, is briefly the story of yesterday's races at Gravesend.

"Dave" Gideon set the ball rolling by winning the first two races with Jack Point and Intrusive, the first a 6 to 5 favorite and the latter the second choice, at 7 to 2, in a rank lot of three-year-old maidens. In the first event, which was a dash for two-year-olds, Mr. Clay was the contender for the prize, he making most of the running, and only giving up the lead at the last sixteenth mile post, when Jack Point took the lead and won by a length. Muggins, who was once more "a hot tip," ran a poor third. Intrusive, who made his first appearance on the turf yesterday, won the second race easily, because the others in it were of no earthly account. Intrusive ran in a rank and green fashion, but Mr. Gideon and his friends had so much confidence in him that they won several thousand dollars from the bookmakers over this, his maiden effort.

The only stake race on the card was the third race, the Bedford Stakes, a selling affair, for two-year-olds, at four and a half furlongs, which brought out a field of ten starters, with Autumn and Sir Hubert the favorites of the bunch. The start was a ragged one, and neither favorite got away in the leading bunch, which was made up of Larva, Clap Trap, and Tyrba. All but the first-named ran themselves out, Larva remaining in front all the way, and finally winning the stake by a couple of lengths from Chemisette, who joined him after Clap Trap quit. Autumn came fast enough at the end to get a third money from Tyrba, but Sir Hubert never got out of the bunch.

Ben Ronald put another race to his credit, winning the handicap at a mile and one-eighth in the handiest possible fashion from Howard S., who, with Taral up, was an equal favorite in the speculation. Filament made the running for seven furlongs on sufferance, and then Ben Ronald and Howard S. fought it out between them. The latter was not good enough to make much of a fight, and so Ben Ronald won by a length and a half.

"The beef and bean horse," Dolando, seems to have become a back number, possibly because Sloan doesn't know how to ride him. At all events, he has been beaten in the same way in his last two races—last Friday by Zanone and yesterday by Miss Tenny. The latter made all the running for the field of ten, and lasted long enough to stall off Dolando's attempt to rush the race at the finish, Pulsifer's mare finishing a length and a half in front of Dolando, who beat the good thing for the place, Continental, by the same distance.

Ogden showed a flash of his best form in the last race of the afternoon, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, for which Tillo was an overwhelming favorite, although he was asked to give Ogden seventeen pounds in actual weight. It was altogether too much of a task, for Sloan, taking Ogden to the front at once, held him there easily to the end, winning handily by three lengths from Tillo, who struggled gamely, but fruitlessly, to cut down the lead opened up on him by the Futurity winner of 1896, in the early stages of the running. At the end of seven furlongs Ogden showed a disposition to cut it, but Sloan kept him at his work, with pretty satisfactory results to the backers of the Copper King's colt at the good fat odds of 4 to 1.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $500. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Jack Point, D. Gideon's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Mr. Clay, H. Campbell's br. c., 115, 13 to 5 and even money.....(Taral)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 107, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Sparrow Wing, 104, 15 to 1, (Irving;) Morning, 104, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Al Reeves, 104, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Chopin, 107, 30 to 1, (Lambley,) and Pirate M., 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old maidens. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. c., by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 115 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Taral)
2—Laudeman, W. Walker's b. c., 115, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Lewis)
3—Marlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 115, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Harry Crawford, 115, 12 to 1, (Williams;) Shatter, 115, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Chalmers, 115, 8 to 1, (Irving;) Syrinx, 110, 12 to 1, (Lewis;) Silicur, 115, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Lew Hand, 112, 100 to 1, (Hewett;) Tillie W., 110, 100 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hearso, 112, 100 to 1, (Hupp;) Napoleon Bonaparte, 115, 100 to 1, (Leavy;) John Morell, 112, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) and Yodan, 112, 100 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Bedford Selling Stakes for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56¾. To be sold for the winner.

1—Larva, Marcus Daly's ch. c., by Inverness-Butterfly, $1,800, 113 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Chemisette, R. Walden & Sons's br. f., 109, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 102, 9 to 5.....(Maher)

Tyrba, 102, 15 to 1, (E. Jones;) Imitation, 105, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Sir Hubert, 105, 5 to 2, (Sloan;) Dr. Parker, 103, 10 to 1, (Coylie;) Clap Trap, 97, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Oration, 100, 7 to 1, (Songer,) and Hilee, 97, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57⅘.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-My-Chree, 125 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 4, 116, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Filament, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 3, 99, 15 to 1.....(Maken)
4—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 114, 2 to 1.....(Penn)

Won handily by a length and a half; three distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, $800, 92 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Dolando, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 5, 109, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sloan)
3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 110, 30 to 1.....(Doggett)

Dr. Sharp, 3, 99, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Imperator, 4, 112, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Tinge, 6, 107, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Nick, 7, 112, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Her Own, 4, 97, 100 to 1, (Hotershall;) Ten Spot, 109, 40 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Sir Gowain, 3, 105, 60 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. c., 4 years, by Kilmartin-Oriole, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Tillo, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 4, 121, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
3—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 111, 5 to 1.....(Taral)

Bannock, 4, 104, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) and Ortoland, 3, 94, 20, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Whiplash	118	Miriam Claire	106
Lepida	113	Royal Maiden	106
Harmonica	106	Lady Sneerwell	106
Charmante	106	Rose May	106
Olthea	106	Dragon Fly	106
Theory	106	Lithyia	106

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. One mile and one-sixteenth.

Previous	126	Nuto	102
Sanders	112	Whistling Con	102
George Boyd	106	Sensational	100

THIRD RACE.—Patchogue selling stakes. Six furlongs.

Imperator	116	George Keene	108
Peat	114	Sanders	108
Leedsville	111	Van Antwerp	100
Cleophus	110	Handpress	98
Irish Reel	109	First Fruit	98

FOURTH RACE.—Gazelle Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and an eighth.

Miss Miriam	112	Jeisha	112
Kitefoot	112	L'Allouette	112
Sagacity	112	Miss Tenny	112

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Five furlongs.

Compensation	106	Stamina	97
King's Pride	104	Loiter	94
Alpen	102	Miriam Claire	94
Diminutive	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Ronald	123	Knight of the Garter	101
Thomas Cat	110	Refugee	100
Belmar	109	Louise N.	98
Doggett	109	General Maceo	84

CROKER'S HORSE A WINNER.

Wantage Belle Captures the Hassocks Plate at Brighton.

LONDON, June 6.—At the first day's racing of the Brighton Spring meeting to-day, Mr. Richard Croker's bay filly Wantage Belle beat Mr. Barrows's brown gelding London in the race for the Hassocks Plate.

This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 1 sovereign; distance, the two-year-old course, (about five furlongs.)

Wantage Belle was objected to for crossing the track, but the objection was afterward withdrawn.

London fell during the race, yet only a head separated the two horses at the finish.

Baron Rothschild to the Poor.

PARIS, June 6.—Baron Rothschild, on account of his first victory in a race for the Grand Prix de Paris, with Le Roi Soleil, at Longchamps yesterday, has given his winnings, 200,000f., to the poor of Paris.

YACHTING NOTES.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, New York Yacht Club, has had the flagship Sagamore painted black for the term of charter. She anchored off the Twenty-sixth Street station of the club yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock. The station has been greatly improved and enlarged, new features being a well-appointed apartment for women visitors and a large float. Telephone and other facilities have been added, and the house is used daily by Government officials in communicating with the navy yard and other points.

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J. A. Bennett's sloop yacht Saranac, which has been cruising in Florida waters during the past Winter, has arrived at this port and is laid up for the season. Capt. Benett will again fit out in the Fall for another Southern voyage.

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The Banshee, flagship of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was placed in full commission Sunday. She was laid up at Piepgras's yards, City Island, during the Winter, and emerged from that place in a well-fitting suit of sails made by the veteran John Sawyer. Commodore Doscher will enter in only a few of the races on the Sound during the Summer, but will use the yacht for cruising.

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It is said that the knockabout Mariposa will leave Boston to-day or to-morrow for a voyage around the Cape. William H. McCord, her owner, has been disappointed so often regarding the day of sailing, however, that he will not be sure of her until he receives word that she has actually started.

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A match race, the result of which will be watched with considerable interest, has been arranged between W. S. Gould's open twenty-one-footer Celia, one of the fastest boats in that class of fliers, and the speedy knockabout Mongoose, whose work since she arrived in these waters has proved that she is far and away the fleetest knockabout that has so far appeared in competition on the Sound. The race is for $50 a side, and will be sailed off the American Yacht Club-house at Milton Point Saturday afternoon. The Celia will be sailed by E. Burton Hart, Jr., one of the best racing amateurs on the Sound, and Hazen Morse will, as usual, hold the tiller on the knockabout.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ALBANY'S NEW RAILROAD.

Boston Capitalists Will Construct the Electric Line to Schoharie,

ALBANY, June 6.—Work on the construction of the Albany, Helderberg, and Schoharie Railroad Company's proposed line from Albany over the Helderberg Mountains to Middleburg and Schoharie, will be begun to-morrow, it is promised. This company was incorporated several years since for the avowed purpose of opening up a fertile region; but for some reason work on it has hung fire.

Recently the personnel of the officers was changed and Boston capital was brought into it. Then the Albany Construction Company was incorporated, with the prime object of building the road. The contract was let to this company last week, the price aggregating, it is said, about $1,000,000, the construction company to take the bonds of the railroad company. The construction company promises to have the road completed to Thompson's Lake, twenty-three miles from this city, before Fall. The motive power is to be electricity.

W. H. Burgett of Boston is the President of the railroad company and Richard Schermerhorn of Brooklyn chief engineer. Mr. Schermerhorn is President of the construction company. The other Directors of the railroad company are Charles E. Bibber, Herbert Smith, Charles Perkins, all of Boston; Benjamin M. Secor of Albany, Thomas Wood of Berne, C. G. Kromer and M. Twitchell of Schoharie, and J. M. Borthwick and R. J. McAuley of Albany.

West Shore Railroad Time Changes.

The West Shore Railroad changed its time schedule on Sunday. The express which left New York at 10 A. M. is discontinued for the Continental Express, which leaves at 12:45 P. M., and is due in Chicago next day at 2:40 P. M. and St. Louis at 6:52 P. M. The Chicago and St. Louis limited now scheduled to leave at 6:15 P. M. Summer trains to Saratoga and the Catskill Mountains will commence running June 20.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

New Directors of the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad Company are James W. Ellsworth of this city and Oliver W. Mink of Boston.

Speculation on the result of the reorganization of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, and Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo lines is that they will be united with the Toledo and Ohio Central and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling systems.

The Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee for the holders of $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, has filed a supplemental bill to its original bill of complaint filed Feb. 10, 1892, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York demanding the interest on its coupons. The complaint alleges that the company has been diverting net earnings of the road to other purposes than the payment of the second mortgage coupons; that it violated its agreement by guaranteeing the bonds of other lines, and that the company caused business to be diverted from the roads covered by the mortgage to other roads since acquired in which the Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas were personally interested. An accounting is asked for and an injunction against diversion of payments.

The Reformed Church Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 6.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened in the beach auditorium again to-day. It was set forth that during last year, $100,244.78 was raised for the use of the Foreign Mission Board, $13,705.75 for the Arabian Missions, and for the family relief fund, $1,350.63. The Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D., of New York, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, delivered an address, covering in brief the work accomplished during the past year. He also referred in forcible language to the needs of the board, and urged a more hearty cooperation on the part of the churches.

Suicide Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, June 6.—Jean Wheaton, a prominent farmer, who resided about five miles from Atlanta, N. Y., and who a month ago took carbolic acid to end his life, hanged himself to a tree yesterday in the woods a short distance from his house. He was insane.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Cincinnatis Win Another Game from the Giants Through Breitenstein's Pitching.

MEEKIN MADE A POOR START

His Opponents Found His Curves Easy in the First Inning—Brooklyns Lose to the Chicagos—Games in Other Cities.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	10	.744
Cleveland	26	14	.650
Boston	25	15	.625
Baltimore	20	15	.571
New York	22	17	.564
Pittsburg	21	20	.512
Chicago	19	21	.475
Philadelphia	17	19	.472
Brooklyn	15	21	.417
Louisville	14	28	.333
Washington	13	26	.333
St. Louis	12	27	.308

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 10; New York, 1.
Chicago, 15; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 5.
Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.
Washington, 8; Louisville, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

There was no excuse to offer for the New Yorks' downfall at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The local team was clearly outplayed by the Cincinnatis, who won almost as they pleased by a score of 10 to 1. The Giants were very fortunate to escape a shutout. A wild throw was responsible for their only run. Breitenstein, the great left-hander, had more to do with the Giants' defeat than any other member of the Cincinnati team. He came into the game well stocked with a variety of intricate curves. For five innings they tried their utmost to hit safely, but of no avail. Grady finally picked off a hit in the seventh, and Tiernan and McCreery each got one in the eighth, which, with a wild throw over Beckley's head by Corcoran, after the latter had made a clever pick-up of McCreery's scratch hit, allowed a run. Davis's two-bagger in the seventh was the only other hit made off the pitcher with the German name.

Meekin had an off day, and for one inning the Cincinnatians kept the Giants' outfielders busy chasing the ball. The first was very disastrous for the local pitcher. Seven hits, including a two-bagger, gave the visitors more than enough runs to eventually win the game. The other five runs scored by the visitors were gifts. The two runs in the second were made after an easy chance had been given Hartman to retire the third man, and again, in the seventh inning, three runs were scored after Gleason failed to catch a fly ball which would have retired the side. Meekin's pitching after the first was good.

The visitors' fielding was a notable feature. Corcoran, McPhee, and Irwin did effective work, particularly the former. At least three of his stops of hard-hit grounders cut off base hits. Elmer Smith robbed Grady of a two-bagger in the second inning when he captured a hard line drive close to the twenty-five-cent stand. Davis played the best game for the local team. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
McCre'y, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Grady, c.	0	1	7	2	1
Meekin, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	1	4	26	13	5

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	4	5	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	1	3	1
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	2	3	1
Pietz, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Breiten'n, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total.	10	15	27	13	2

*Corcoran hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Cincinnati	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Stolen bases—Smith, McPhee, and McBride. Two-base hits—Corcoran, McPhee, and Davis. Home run—Peitz. Double plays—Irwin, McPhee, and Beckley; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley; Davis and Joyce. Sacrifice hits—Miller and Breitenstein. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Miller. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Breitenstein, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

CHICAGOS BAT HARD.

It Gave Them an Easy Victory Over the Brooklyns.

The Chicagos indulged in vigorous batting practice at the expense of Dunn and Stein at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The visitors hit the ball almost when they pleased. On the other hand, the Brooklyns could not hit Wood effectively. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	5	1	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lachance, ss.	1	0	2	3	0
Sheck'd, 2b.	1	2	3	0	2
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
A. Smith, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
J.B. Ryan, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Stein, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Yarger, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	6	27	16	4

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J.E. Ryan, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Everett, 1b.	3	5	8	0	0
Bushell, cf.	3	3	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	2	3	3	4	1
McCor'k, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
Mertes, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	2	3	2
Donohue, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Woods, p.	2	1	1	3	0
Total.	15	21	27	11	3

Chicago	1	0	6	0	1	2	0	3	2—15
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0— 2

Earned runs—Chicago, 9. Two-base hits—Sheckard, J. B. Ryan. Three-base hits—McCormick, Dahlen, (3.) Sacrifice hits—Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Stein, 1; off Woods, 5. Struck out—By Stein, 3; by Woods, 1; by Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—Stein. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8, Chicago, 9. Innings pitched by Dunn, 6; by Stein, 6. Hits—Off Dunn, 9; off Stein, 12. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Boston, 9; Cleveland, 5.

BOSTON, June 6.—After winning the first game from the Clevelands to-day, the home team were pitted against Young, and could not bunch enough hits in the second game to either win or make a run. Both games were well played, each team putting up a fine game in the field, while in the first game Boston hit Cuppy so hard that Powell went in to pitch. The feature of the afternoon was the brilliant fielding of Lowe for the home team and McKean for the visitors. Attendance, 6,000. Scores:

Boston	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	—9
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cleveland, Cuppy, Powell, and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 2; Boston, 0.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—The former champions played a slow game to-day, and the Browns broke even on the series. Attendance, 969. Score:

Baltimore	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Quakers defeated Pittsburg to-day by better all-around playing. Killen was relieved by Hastings after the fifth inning. Lajoie and Flick made home run hits in the first inning. Attendance, 2,438. Score:

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries, Philadelphia, Donohue and Fisher; Pittsburg, Killen, Hastings, and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 8; Louisville, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Brown was released to-day, and "Jack" Doyle made manager. The Senators played snappy ball, and won by good work. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Washington	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Washington, 6; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Washington, 13; Louisville, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Louisville, Frazer and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 2; Hartford, 1, (ten innings.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Springfield, 10.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Syracuse, 1.

Manager Barnie Released.

William Barnie, manager of the Brooklyn baseball team, has been released. The Board of Directors of the club met yesterday morning and decided on this action as the first step toward bringing the club to a higher point in the race for the championship. Barnie had been with the Brooklyn Club nearly two years. Griffin, Captain of the team, was appointed to succeed Barnie.

PILLSBURY LEADS AT CHESS.

One-half Point Ahead of Steinitz, Who Defeated Showalter.

VIENNA, June 6.—As will be seen from the results appended below, Pillsbury has now a lead of one-half point over Steinitz, who defeated Showalter to-day. When the players sat down to resume play, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Marco and Schlechter agreed to call their game a draw, and it was also announced that the game left unfinished from the second round between Baird and Schiffers had been won yesterday by the latter. Here follow the results of to-day's play:

Trenchard and Walbrodt adjourned their game for a second time this evening, much in favor of the latter; Baird lost to Alapin; Caro and Tarrasch had also to adjourn their contest for a second time this evening; Lipke beat Schiffers; Janowski defeated Schwarz; Pillsbury was too good for Halprin, who lost; Maroczy lowered Blackburne's colors; Steinitz beat Showalter; Tschigorin defeated Burn.

The scores of the contestants up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	3½	½	Pillsbury	4	0
Baird	0	4	Schiffers	2	2
Blackburne	1½	2½	Schlechter	1½	2½
Burn	1	3	Schwarz	½	3½
*Caro	1	2	Showalter	3	1
Halprin	1½	2½	Steinitz	3½	½
Janowski	2½	1½	*Tarrasch	2½	1½
Lipke	2½	1½	*Trenchard	1½	2½
Marco	2	2	Tschigorin	2	2
Maroczy	2	2	*Walbrodt	1	2

*Adjourned games in hand.

The pairing for the fifth round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows: Showalter vs. Marco, Blackburne vs. Steinitz, Pillsbury vs. Maroczy, Janowski vs. Halprin, Schiffers vs. Schwarz, Tarrasch vs. Lipke, Alapin vs. Caro, Walbrodt vs. Baird, Burn vs. Trenchard, and Schlechter vs. Tschigorin.

THE DIXON-SANTRY FIGHT.

The Featherweight Champion Scores Another Victory.

George Dixon, the featherweight champion, added another victory to his long list last night by defeating Edward Santry of Chicago in a twenty-round bout, at 125 pounds, before the Lenox Athletic Club. The fight was considered one of the most scientific seen this season. Although the attendance was light the persistent cheers of the spectators showed their appreciation.

Dixon entered the ring first, and was seconded by Thomas O'Rourke, George Gonzales, and Cornelius Grosjean. Santry's seconds were John Smith, John Gorman, and John Quinn.

Dixon rushed the fighting at the start and landed three blows without a return. In the third round Santry drove a hard left on the face, drawing first blood. The fight from the third round was nearly even, Dixon rushing continually and being cleverly blocked by Santry. Santry fought a clean, hard battle, and was cool from start to finish.

In the sixteenth round Santry landed a right-hand uppercut on Dixon's head that made him wince. Aside from that and a few chance blows Dixon had decidedly the best of it, and Charles White gave him the decision. Both were comparatively fresh at the finish.

A twelve-round preliminary bout was fought between Charles Miner of this city and James Clare of Long Island City. Referee White awarded the decision to Miner, which was roundly hissed, as the spectators thought the men were evenly matched.

It was announced, previous to the fight, that "Kid" McCoy had injured one of his legs while training, and that the McCoy-Choynski fight, booked for June 27, would be postponed. A twenty-five-round bout between Dixon and Benjamin Jordan of England will be substituted.

MURDER AND DOUBLE LYNCHING

City Marshal in Missouri Killed in Quelling a Fight on a Steamboat—More Trouble Expected.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., June 6.—An excursion boat from Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., arrived here yesterday with about 300 negroes on board. After the boat had tied up Curtis Young got into a fight with a colored woman named Lena Bryan of Hannibal. The fight became general, and City Marshal Meloan went on board to quell it. He put Curtis Young under arrest, when somebody in the crowd shot the Marshal in the back, and he died in fifteen minutes. There was great excitement through the town when the shooting became known, and the citizens began to patrol the streets, armed with guns and revolvers.

A posse of fifty men went on board the boat and arrested Sam Young, Curtis Young, Bob Taylor, and Charles Taylor, all colored, and took them to the city jail, where they were all locked up pending the arrival of the Prosecuting Attorney from Bowling Green, the county seat. When that officer arrived to-day he found that Curtis and Sam Young had been taken from the jail and hanged to a convenient tree.

Late at night a mob of 200 men, heavily armed, marched to the jail and demanded that the Sheriff give up his keys. The Sheriff, who was on guard with a number of deputies, refused at first. He pleaded with the mob to leave his prisoners. It was useless, however, as those assembled about the jail were frenzied. They pointed their guns at the Sheriff's head, saying: "We want those men." The Sheriff was forced to give up the keys and the mob entered the jail, picking out the two Young brothers, on whom they wreaked their vengeance. After hanging the negroes to a tree the members of the mob dispersed; but it is feared they may make an attempt to get the other men.

The town is all excitement as the result of the murder and double hanging, and the prospect is that two more of the negroes may die the same way. Crowds of people from all parts of the surrounding country are coming to see and learn of the lynching. Citizens armed with shotguns are on guard to prevent any further rioting, and the Sheriff and his deputies have twenty-five more negroes in custody. They are suspected of complicity in the rioting and are being held to await the result of the inquest, which will come off shortly.

The two negroes who were lynched were cut down to-day and buried in the city cemetery.

Clarksville is a river town of several hundred inhabitants in Pike County, about fifty miles north of St. Louis.

A RELIEF SHIP WANTED.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to Help the Disabled.

BOSTON, June 6.—The plan for providing a hospital ship for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in its work among Massachusetts soldiers in the South was laid before the Legislature to-day. The Executive Council of the association, having at length found an available ship in the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Marmion, asked the Governor to take hold of the matter last week. He transmitted their communication to the House soon after the opening of the session to-day, with a message.

The proposition of the association is to purchase and properly equip a steamer which could carry supplies of all kinds to the men in the field and also serve in some sense as a hospital ship and as a transport for invalid men either from the battlefields in Cuba or from Southern or West Indian ports to hospitals or to a refuge further North, and they ask of the State the sum of $50,000, to be used for the purpose stated.

A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Made Up of Ten Sleepers and Two Dining Cars Fully Equipped—Will Be Stationed at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A hospital train of twelve Pullman cars was ordered to Tampa to-day by the War Department. The train has been made up under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, by whom its operations will be directed. It consists of ten tourist sleepers such as are used largely on the transcontinental railways, as being less elegant and expensive than the regular Pullman car, but equally comfortable, and two dining cars, to minister to the wants of the patients aboard the train.

The cars will be equipped with all the medicines and appliances of a traveling hospital and will be accompanied by a full staff of regular army Surgeons. The plan of the Surgeon General is to have this train stationed at Tampa for the present. So long as it is there it will be the hospital for the camp. When it receives as many patients as can conveniently be cared for on board, or when it is deemed advisable for any other reason to transfer them to a more salubrious Summer clime, the train will run back to Atlanta, where a general hospital has been established, in which the sick and wounded soldiers will be placed.

Branch hosp

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MR. WOLCOTT'S AMENDMENT.

If we coin the seigniorage we give statutory sanction to a notorious lie.

Under the Sherman act we bought 168,674,682 fine ounces of silver at an average cost of 92.44 cents per ounce. Silver is now worth but 60 cents—a fall of 32 cents an ounce. We have lost $53,975,897 by the purchase, considered as a commercial transaction.

The loss is actual and demonstrable. We bought a quantity of silver bullion for $155,931,002. If we closed out the transaction to-day by putting the silver on the market we could get for it only $101,956,105—really much less, for if we should attempt to unload the stuff the price would break frantically. Yet in his amendment to the War Revenue bill Senator WOLCOTT treats this loss as a gain, and proposes that the Government shall issue certificates to the extent of $42,000,000 against the supposed profit represented by the difference between 92.44, the cost price of the bullion, and $1.29, the coining value at the existing ratio of 16 to 1.

We advise and strenuously urge the House of Representatives to resist to the last extremity this vicious attempt to employ the war necessities of the Government to extort from it an admission, on the authority of the vote of Congress and the signature of the President, that BRYAN was right; that the gold dollar is too dear, that we ought to cheat our creditors, and that the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver should henceforth be the cornerstone of our fiscal policy.

That is what the adoption of the Wolcott amendment means. It embodies the essence, the vital principle, the original sin of silver free coinage. Its enactment would constitute an affirmation of the wisdom of the Bryanites, of the soundness of their financial maxims, and of the justice and worthiness of that cause which was defeated two years ago only after a campaign of tremendous exertions for the expenses of which great sums were willingly contributed by men who were shaken with fear of the disaster and ruin that would follow a silver triumph. The fundamental idea of the 16-to-1 teaching is that the use of the credit of the Government will make silver worth $1.29 an ounce in gold. That and no other is the fundamental idea of Mr. WOLCOTT'S amendment. Indeed, it assumes that the silver in the Treasury vaults is already worth $1.29 an ounce, and so treats it.

The coining of the seigniorage is more vicious than the issue of greenbacks to the amount of forty-two millions, for that would involve no other evils than the use of the credit of the Government as a basis for currency and the inflation of the currency so based by that amount. The seigniorage certificates involve all that, and they involve besides the recognition of the theories of the Silver Party and the forcing of a profit balance of $42,000,000 out of a loss of $53,000,000. Out of what Mr. HEWITT called the vacuum they make an asset and "coin" it.

The war produces no such stress of need as to force the House to surrender to the Populistic Senate. They may keep the bill in conference until next year without crippling the Government. Under Section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes the President has the authority to issue bonds for the purchase of gold. Mr. CLEVELAND exercised that authority. Mr. MCKINLEY can exercise it. He can use the gold in the Treasury and when the stock is nearly exhausted replenish it by a bond issue. He is independent of Congress, if Congress seeks to force upon him abominations of doctrine which he renounced in 1896 by becoming the candidate of the opposition to BRYAN and free silver and the seigniorage.

We hope Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. PAYNE, the Republican House conferrees, will resist this blackmailing attempt and that the House will back them up.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The remarkable speech of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at Birmingham, in which he made reference to an Anglo-Saxon alliance, was directed generally to showing the isolation of Great Britain. The Anglo-Saxon alliance was to be, in the long run and at the very last, the resort for England if she were forced to "face the world in arms." But the specific combination which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN most dreaded was one in which Russia should be the chief. It was against Russia that his bitterest shafts were aimed. It was with regard to Russian diplomacy that he quoted the savage maxim: "Who sups with the Devil must have a long spoon." And the particular field in which he felt that the power of Russia would be most hostile to Great Britain was China. It was to check the advance of Russia there that Great Britain "must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests most nearly approximate to" those of Great Britain.

Quite apart from the reference to an understanding with the United States to which he gave the rather sweeping name of an "alliance," the speech of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was calculated to awaken excitement, resentment, and anxiety in the various Courts of Europe. It naturally provoked the severest condemnation in the official press of Russia, where, indeed, the entire press, such as it is, may be said to be official, and in that of France, which in regard to foreign matters is much more under the influence of the Government than that of England, or even Germany. It is generally interpreted as forecasting the formation of an alliance with Germany, aided possibly by Italy and Japan, in opposition to Russia aided by France. Such an alignment of four of the really great powers of Europe would seem very threatening, but it might easily turn out to be otherwise. A combination of Great Britain and Germany, especially if reinforced by Japan, would be powerful enough for a long time to check any real aggression by Russia. This interpretation of the intention of the English Government is, however, by no means surely a correct one, and, if such an alliance is desired or attempted, it may not be found practicable. In that case Great Britain, according to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, would have to meet the advances of Russia in China by herself and would be in grave danger of losing that predominance in trade which is her chief source of wealth, almost the condition of her existence. And Mr. CHAMBERLAIN more than hints that the only recourse for Great Britain would be directly to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire against Russia.

This is all logical enough if we admit the premises. The premises seem to us somewhat doubtful. Unquestionably Russia seeks the extension of her empire, and still more of her trade throughout Northern China. But it does not follow that she seeks actual rule, or even control, throughout the whole of China, or that she would undertake to break down the Government of Pekin if she could not control it. Still less does it follow, if she obtained her end in Northern China, got her open port in the Pacific, and a free hand in Manchuria, that she would resist by force the extension of English trade or influence throughout Central China. To assume all this, and on the assumption to base a struggle with Russia in order to keep in existence the rotten fabric of Imperial China, seems but a repetition on a larger scale of the tremendous blunder committed when Turkey was bolstered as an obstacle to Russian advance. That blunder cost Great Britain very heavily in money, in blood, and in the respect of mankind, and Russia, though she has not reached Constantinople, has steadily advanced ever since. Certainly all rational and humane men must hope that in the regions of the world where the two great empires have interests, they may agree as to a division rather than plunge into a war which would set back the march of civilization a half century.

THE AMENITIES OF WAR.

Without any doubt Admiral CERVERA has raised himself and his country in the opinion of all Americans by his prompt and handsome appreciation of the gallantry of Lieut. HOBSON and his men. We entirely reject the cynical and calumnious suggestion that the Admiral was merely recognizing that by dumping a laden collier across his channel Lieut. HOBSON had done the Admiral himself an enormous service. When you are obliged, by the necessity of your position, to profess an eager yearning to get at the foe, and are also aware that if you do get at him he will destroy you utterly, there is no doubt that it is highly convenient for you to have somebody drop a hulk laden with 600 tons of coal across the path of your impetuous sally and render it impassable. Lieut. HOBSON did immensely simplify Admiral CERVERA'S problem.

Nevertheless, it is quite out of the question that, upon the impulse of the moment, the Spanish Admiral should have behaved so very much like a gentleman if he had not really been one. In fact, the more he perceived that HOBSON had simplified his own course for him, by leaving him nothing to do but to stay where he was, the more apt he would have been, if he had been a mean-spirited person, to behave with tremendous truculence toward his savior, lock him up on bread and water, and leave Admiral SAMPSON to believe that he had perished in his daring deed. It was no great feat for an enemy to admit the gallantry of HOBSON'S performance. Why, The Evening Post does that, and does it, so far as we can see, without any reservation whatever. But to do exactly the right thing by at once relieving the minds of HOBSON'S countrymen as to his fate and that of his companions required of Admiral CERVERA that he should be a gentleman. The difference between a chivalrous and an unchivalrous enemy in respect to a courageous deed was expressed by MACAULAY in the familiar lines from "Horatius":

Curse on him, quoth false Sextus, will not the villain drown.
But for this stay, ere close of day, we should have sacked the town.
Heaven help him, said Lars Porsena, and bring him safe to shore,
For such a gallant feat of arms was never seen before.

These are the amenities of war for the sake of which it is almost worth while to have war. HOBSON'S exploit was worthy of CERVERA'S action, and CERVERA'S action was worthy of HOBSON'S exploit. Each of them is as different as possible from the mock chivalry of which the most famous example is the mythical story of Fontenoy: "Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers." CARLYLE calls this "a supreme politeness in that sniffing, pococurante kind," and does a real service to mankind in exploding the story. He shows that, instead of Lord CHARLES HAY'S saying to the French commander "Tell your people to fire first" and the French commander answering according to the legend, what really happened was that Lord CHARLES advanced before his line, drank to the French from a pocket pistol, and begged them not to run away as they had done on a previous occasion, and that the colloquy was, as CARLYLE puts it, "not attractive epigram at all; mere rough banter, and what is called 'chaffing.'"

There was nothing any more theatrical in Admiral CERVERA'S treatment of HOBSON'S exploit than there was in the exploit itself. HOBSON had a fixed idea, such as a naval constructor might be expected to entertain, that it was mechanically possible to sink a hulk across the channel so as to "cork the bottle" and keep the Spanish squadron in by an obstruction they had no appliances for removing. Incidentally, as it were, he proposed to sacrifice his own life, to which, in the fervor of his demonstration, he probably did not give much thought. When Admiral CERVERA understood his object he was seized with the admiration that one brave man excites in another, and he took precisely the best and most tactful method of showing his appreciation. It was a demonstration of the same kind that was made when Sir RICHARD GRENVILLE, after running the gauntlet of the whole Spanish fleet, was carried on board the Spanish flagship to die.

And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace.

It cannot be said that the demonstration was superfluous. It is good for us to be reminded that among the countrymen of WEYLER and of the men who destroyed the Maine there are brave and chivalrous gentlemen. This war has produced nothing to the personal discredit of the high officers of the Spanish Navy. They may not be very skillful in handling warships, but they seem to know how to behave in emergencies. Nothing could have been more dignified than the behavior, so far as it is known, of poor Admiral MONTOJO, who was set to defend a lot of naval junk against DEWEY'S modern men-of-war. And certainly nothing could have been finer than Admiral CERVERA'S recognition of the gallantry of the men who had successfully performed a dangerous and difficult "feat of arms" against him. His behavior has touched the hearts of the American people, and it is not fantastic to say that his country may take solid advantages from it when the time comes for making terms of peace.

PLATT'S MISTAKE.

"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office," so reads Section 95 of the Charter, "the Mayor, elected for a full term, may whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution."

That section of the charter embodies a distinct theory and policy of municipal government, the policy of concentrating power and responsibility. Give the Mayor full powers and then let the people hold him responsible for their exercise. That is the theory of the former Brooklyn charter. It is an intelligible, logical theory which in its application doubtless yields more good than evil, while it is certain in the long run to impress upon the voters of cities a deep sense of the necessity of electing able and safe men as Mayors.

Mayor VAN WYCK not long ago exercised this power of removal, and now Mr. PLATT'S friends talk of removing the Mayor. They can't do it, and they will be incredibly foolish if they try it. Their point that the act of the Police Board in appointing DEVERY, which the Mayor approved, was illegal because there was a vacancy in the board at the time is worthless. If they bring charges against the Mayor at all it must be on some other ground.

There is no other ground that will serve their purpose. The charter makes the Mayor the judge of the public interest. His discretion in removals is absolute. It was intended to be so. If he abuses his power and makes removals that are not in the public interest, the remedy is not to bring charges against him before the Governor, but to elect a better Mayor the next time. It is a long time to wait, but that is the plain intent of the charter. There is no help for it unless the Mayor commits some plainly illegal act. He cannot be removed for bad judgment or for putting bad men in office.

Nor can he be removed for cheating THOMAS C. PLATT and the Republican machine. That is really the sole charge brought against him by the chorus of his accusers. They make no objection to the moral quality of his proceedings. It would be absurd if they did. Mayor VAN WYCK is engaged in giving this city a Tammany government. PLATT wants him to give it a Platt-Tammany government. One cannot be worse than the other, for both are abominable. But the Tammany government has the virtue of being representative. That is what 233,000 of our intelligent fellow-citizens voted for. As there were more of them than of those who voted for any other kind of government they have an indefeasible right and title which cannot be extinguished as an act of revenge to gratify THOMAS C. PLATT for the violation of the terms of his ante-election agreement with CROKER.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

There is great and widespread dissatisfaction in the navy over the action of the President in sending to the Senate the name of every commander of a ship in Admiral DEWEY'S squadron. This dissatisfaction appears to us to be entirely just. A naval officer is naturally very jealous of his standing in his own grade. It is, so to speak, his professional capital. Nobody can be advanced over his head without injuring it. He has a right to resent the putting over his head of any officer who has merely been doing his duty, as he himself has been doing, but who has had the good fortune to be doing it in a more conspicuous field of action.

Of course, an officer who is responsible for the success or failure of a naval campaign is entitled to special consideration in the event of success. There is no officer in the service who grudges Admiral DEWEY his promotion. He planned and carried out a project for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific. He would have been blamed if it had miscarried. He is entitled to all praise when it succeeds. But the Captains of his ships were doing their simple duty as they might have been doing it, and as other Captains were doing it, on the Cuban blockade. Yet other Captains are degraded as these Captains are exalted. By his coolness and self-command shown almost at the moment when his ship was blown up under him, Capt. SIGSBEE entitled himself to the good regard of his superiors and of his country. By his ceaseless and successful vigilance Capt. CLARK brought the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West and delivered her fit for immediate service. This is far more of a feat than any of the Captains of the Asiatic Squadron had occasion to perform, or did perform, at Manila. Yet one of the Captains recommended for advancement in this grade is recommended to be advanced over the head of SIGSBEE, and two are recommended to be advanced over the head of CLARK.

Evidently this is unjust. A naval officer ought to be put over the heads of his seniors only by conspicuous personal merit. During the civil war such promotions were made very charily. We recall no other instance than that of CUSHING, who was advanced thirty numbers without a complaint from one of the men over whose heads he was "jumped." There will be no complaint if the gallant feat of HOBSON wins a similar recognition. But there should be no distinctions made among men who merely do their duty well, whatever is their field of duty. That is what we expect of the whole navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is to be a great week at Madison, Wis., for three days of it will be devoted to celebrating the State's fiftieth birthday. Preparations have been made in the little city for the entertainment of from 15,000 to 25,000 visitors, and unless at least the smaller number of them make their appearance there this morning disappointment will be lost in surprise. Speechmaking by Wisconsin notables will be, of course, a leading feature of the exercises, with the reading of historical papers ranking as a necessary second, but a sufficiency of more digestible mental provender is promised, as well as no end of provender in the literal sense of the word. Those who weary of eloquence and information can turn to processions, reunions, boat races, fireworks, dancing, or any of other frivolities supplied by the score, and the banquets of societies for this or that commendable purpose will be innumerable. The State Teachers' Association will hold a convention in the midst of the festivities, and there will be congresses of women, of municipal officers, of pioneers, of legislators, of editors, and of everybody else who feels the need of having one. The historical meetings are to be especially ambitious, and the announced programme of papers to be read shows that the story of Wisconsin will be told in minutest detail for all who choose to listen. The Wisconsin veterans' reunion extends through all three days. It takes place at Camp Randall, where the boys in blue recruited in 1861-5. Large tents are provided for regimental headquarters, and one or more large tents will be assigned to the use of veterans who served from other States. One large tent will be assigned to the Woman's Relief Corps. A campfire will be held this evening at Camp Randall.

—By the way, how about the wickedness, the loathly meanness, of stealing private letters? If memory serves, there was a deafening outcry back somewhere in the Spring when an epistle written by a Spanish diplomat to his friend fell—with some assistance—into Cuban hands and then was made public. Is it so different for American spies to purloin the letter written by another Spanish diplomat to his uncle, and for the Administration authorities at Washington to publish it broadcast as soon as they have utilized its sacred contents? We failed to understand the horror which was expressed in many quarters when the Cubans resorted to this device as an adjunct of open fighting in the field, and it is equally mysterious to us why no cranky correspondent, so far as noticed, has taken the trouble to condemn in a "letter to the editor" our own officials for employing the same scheme.

—Submarine navigation is a problem whose solution does not depend, even immediately, upon the success or failure of the Holland boat, for careful and prolonged tests have recently been made in Chesapeake Bay with the Argonaut, a craft about which not much has been printed, but on which the Navy Department has had an attentive eye. The Argonaut was designed to serve as a wrecking boat, in the significance which times of peace give to that term, but there is no reason why she could not be used for making wrecks as well as for clearing them away. SIMON LAKE, the inventor, is quoted by The Baltimore Sun as saying that he has recently traveled some 200 miles in his little vessel, partly on and partly below the surface of the bay, and he expressed the confident belief that he could cut the wires or destroy mines laid to protect any harbor in the world. "We discovered," he said, "that we could see further under the surface at night with our electric lights than in the daytime. The greatest distance seen in the bay was about twenty feet. We hope to get into the ocean next week, where we will get clear waters, and see much further. Our divers were sent out from the boat and demonstrated the entire practicability of our system." The Argonaut is now at Norfolk, and official tests of her ability to destroy mines and cables are to be made this week. If successful, the boat may be sent into Cuban waters under the command of an officer of the navy.

PERSONAL.

—It was with trepidation naturally great that a landsman of the landsmen ventured into a discussion of sailor rights and wrongs with an antagonist like Mr. HERBERT E. HAMBLEN, redoubtable alike for nautical knowledge and for ability as a writer, but his application of "well meaning," that most dreadful of derogatory epithets, to those who advocate the better treatment of seamen caused caution to be forgotten, and there appeared in this column a paragraph attacking his theory that brutality is an inevitable feature of service in the mercantile marine. The peril wasn't as terrible as it seemed. Mr. HAMBLEN presumably knows how to navigate a ship; he certainly knows how to describe the experiences of himself and others at sea, but his letter in reply to our criticism gives clear evidence that he still has several things to learn about conducting a controversy. For instance, is it not waste of energy for him to say that "while business competition exists ships will not be overmanned"? This is true, but irrelevant, since nobody considers overmanning the proper remedy for the outrageously common habit of sending vessels to sea with crews so small that excessive labor is forced upon them. And surely Mr. HAMBLEN does not mean to imply that the act of Congress which prescribes the sailor's rations disproves the frequent stories of starvation at sea. Captains might be punished for not obeying the law while their stores held out, but what redress has the starved sailor when chance prolongs a voyage and supplies, laid in for a trip of average length, run woefully short? Concerning the charge that sailors are robbed ashore and on shipboard Mr. HAMBLEN says: "They put themselves in the power of thieves on shore and are themselves the thieves on shipboard, stealing from each other." Indeed! There is no such thing, then, as refusal of employment to men who have not satisfied the demands of boarding house sharks and shipping agents, and a crooked "slop chest account" was never heard of. Point by point, the whole letter might be taken up in this way, but since its conclusion is that Captains will be brutal until owners are philanthropists and nothing else, it would be a waste of space to complete the list. Over in England a "well-meaning" person named PLIMSOLL listened to endless talk just like that of Mr. HAMBLEN, but he never believed a word of it, and dozens of contradictions of it are on the English statute book to-day as a result.

—No glory will be taken from Lieut. HOBSON if due appreciation be given to that one of his seven companions who was fortunate enough to evolve just before starting on the desperate voyage a phrase that deserves to live and will. It was OSBORN DEIGNAN of Iowa, a boy of twenty-one, who managed to immortalize himself without any help from Spanish cannon. When asked if he expected to get back alive he answered, carelessly, "Oh, I guess we stand a fair chance of getting out," and then, with emphasis, "but they can't stop us going in!" That's the way they all felt, and they acted on the feeling. DEIGNAN put it into words within the hearing of appreciative ears.

The Mayor and the Police Commission

From The Buffalo Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is an independent paper, which certainly is not accustomed to apologize for any acts of officials or politicians connected with Tammany Hall. Its view of the situation is therefore the more valuable. It shows the real cause of the hypocritical attempt of the Platt politicians to appear "shocked" and "outraged" by the course of the Mayor.

A Sour Exponent of Enlightened Opinion.

New York Correspondence of the Paris Temps.

Je ne sais si le distingué rédacteur de l'Evening Post, l'unique défenseur, ne l'oublions pas de l'Espagne, celui à propos duquel a couru ici cette boutade; il y a à New York six mille Espagnols en y comprenant les rédacteur de l'Evening Post—je ne sais, dis-je, si ce confrère oserait répéter aujourd'hui ce qu'il me disait il y a huit jours: "La majorité de l'opinion éclairée est contre la guerre."

NUGGETS.

An Anomaly.

"Cervera is a pretty decent sort of a fellow, after all, isn't he?"

"Yes; I wonder how the Spaniards can tolerate him?"—Philadelphia North American.

Most Unlikely.

Alys—Here is a novel I found our maid reading, about a lord who married a shop girl. How ridiculous!

Gladys—Very. As if any one did not know that a shop girl's salary is very small.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Unfailing.

If a man wants to have a particularly fine meal, let him inform his wife that he will bring up some old sweetheart of hers to dinner. Nothing so inspires a woman to her best effort as to make an old sweetheart regret that he was not more active.—Atchison Globe.

The Tables Turned.

"The way," said the Sweet Young Thing, "to a man's heart is through his appetite."

"Is that right?" sharply responded the Savage Bachelor. "I want to know who it is that expects the other of the couple to buy ice cream, candy, and all that sort of eating material?"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The Rev. William H. Bancroft in The Philadelphia Ledger.

There are no days like bygone days,
So thinks the senile heart;
No ways there are like ancient ways,
None now such bliss impart;
For when the vision back is cast
It sees a golden age;
That heart then sighs for all the past
And deems the action sage.

The brightest days are coming days,
Affirms the youth in glee;
And on the future is his gaze
While present moments flee;
The golden age is yet to beam
Before his eager mind;
And thus his thoughts with lustre gleam
As they their views unbind.

But to the sensual epicure
The golden age is now;
With plenty near his joy is sure,
And pleasure crowns his brow;
Within the present days he tries
To taste the chiefest good,
Asserting that the rich and wise
Are those supplied with food.

The true philosophy is found
In looking up and on,
Away from sordid, earthly ground
Toward everlasting dawn;
The better life beyond us lies
Declares the sacred page;
And those who look with faithful eyes
Discern the golden age.

NEW CAPITAL FOR CHINA.

LONDON, June 7.—The Globe to-day says it learns from a most reliable source that the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has decided to make Sian-Fu (capital of the Province of Shen-SI) the capital of the Chinese Empire in place of Peking.

Gen. Tung-Fu-Ching, it is added, now commands a picked force stationed in a town half way between Peking and Sian-Fu for the purpose of protecting the Emperor and his Court on their journey to the new capital, and troops, it appears, are already stationed at intervals along the route to be traversed by the imperial party.

Immediately after the death, a few weeks ago, of Prince Kung, originator and President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, rumors were current in this country that there was a plan on foot in Pekin to divide the empire. That something important in the internal affairs of China was soon to happen was a little later made evident by the appointment of Viceroy Chang to the Vice Chancellorship. The truth was that the Tsung-li-Yamen had found that their prerogative as the medium through which foreign envoys should deal with Emperor Tsai'-e'ien had been of late ignored by the Russian, English, and German Envoys, and a plan was determined on which should make the Emperor less approachable by foreigners than he was at Pekin.

Vice Chancellor Chang (not to be confounded with Li Hung Chang, who is his political opposite,) has been Governor of Shen-SI, the province where the new capital is situated. He is a thoroughly conservative statesman, and extremely popular.

Sian-Fu, or, more correctly, Singan-fu, which will be the future abode of the Imperial Court, is an ideal capital for a conservative empire. Situated at the confluence of the Wei-ho and the King-ho, it is at the convergence of all domestic trade, and is by nature a site which can be strongly fortified. Trade routes enter it from all directions, the most important of which are through the Valley of the Wei and from the east along the Hwang-ho Valley. A little to the southeast is the Tsinling Pass, through which enter the rich productions of the southeast.

The streets of Singan-fu are broad and well paved. The population includes many of the wealthy merchant class. There is a large arsenal there, and a rifle and cannon factory. Near it are many historic archæological remains, among them the bi-lingual inscription in Chinese and Syrian of the eighth century.

The Tsung-li-Yamen in selecting this city probably intend to isolate the young Emperor there, while they themselves will treat with foreign envoys at Pekin, conveying to Singan-fu only what they deem necessary for the Emperor to learn. In this way they may hope to preserve their perquisites, which it was customary for foreign envoys, who wished to accomplish their designs, to donate.

TROOPS OUT IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 6.—Great excitement has been caused here by a Nationalist demonstration in honor of the revolution of 1798. Several collisions have occurred between the demonstrators and the opposing crowd. Stones were thrown, a general mêlée followed, and many arrests were made.

During the celebrations of the anniversary of June 6, 1886, when seven civilians were shot on Shank Hill Road by the constabulary, the Nationalist procession, while returning this evening from Hannan's Town, was broken up in a riot. Several thousand Orangemen in the Shank Hill Road attacked and overpowered the police and chased them back into the Brow Square Barracks. Several mounted constables were severely injured and one had his leg broken.

The police reinforcements which arrived were compelled to threaten the crowd with their revolvers before they were able to rescue their comrades from the fury of the mob, which tore up the street for missiles.

The troops were then called out, but the mob cheered them and sang "Rule Britannia."

The disturbances then ceased, though the excitement continued. The feeling of the Orangemen against the police is very bitter. Many civilians were injured. A score of arrests were made.

Midnight—The riots have been renewed, and at a late hour this evening the troops were compelled to charge mobs numbering several thousands. The rioters stoned the police and troops. One constable, who fell from his horse, was savagely beaten with stones.

Over fifty policemen have been injured, and twenty-four have been taken to the hospitals with fractured skulls and severe scalp wounds.

Many civilians were injured in the military charges, some dangerously. The constable who was thrown from his horse is not expected to recover from his injuries. The military are now in practical occupation of Shank Hill.

HISTORIAN HASTINGS AT WORK.

ALBANY, June 6.—Under the Hull bill officers in commission are required to fill but one report of their commands, and that in Washington. By the failure to provide for the filing of duplicate reports of volunteer regiments with the Adjutants General of the several States, it is averred that injustice is being done to the histories of the States. During the war of the rebellion Pennsylvania alone had duplicates filed with its Adjutant General. New York on questions of vital importance is compelled to go to Washington for her information.

State Historian Hastings, hoping to secure such data as are necessary for the archives of the State relative to the present war with Spain, sent out a circular letter about the middle of May to the commanders of the New York organizations, and thus far has received reports from all but the cavalry, the Naval Reserve, and Col. Hardin of the Second Regiment. In order that the Federal authorities might take no offense, and that the work would be voluntary, Mr. Hastings couched his letter in careful terms, as the following excerpt will show:

"If you could arrange with some competent member of your command to keep a diary, with a view of having this office copy it at the close of the campaign, you will confer a benefit not only upon your command, but upon this office and upon posterity. Should your command go into action, if it be not inconsistent with army regulations, I would earnestly beg of you to forward to this office a copy of the report you make to the War Department; if it be not regarded as violation of army regulations, will you not send to this office a statement of the operations of your command, in order that future generations may know that the sons of New York were present and performed their duty like soldiers? During the War of the Rebellion many of the most gallant organizations from New York never received just credit because of the failure of commanding officers to make reports on engagements in which their regiments participated. This appeal is issued with a view to prevent, if possible, that drawback."

Mr. Hastings has also arranged with Gen. Henry V. Boynton, President of the National Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park Commission, for pictures of camp sites of the New York troops at Chickamauga Park, and they will be furnished without any bother to the commandants.

A letter received from one of New York's Colonels at Camp Alger, Va., shows the spirit in which the officers view the request of the State Historian. In these sentences:

"I will endeavor to comply with the first four requests contained in your letter as soon as possible, although I doubt whether I can procure a good photograph of the whole command, as it is too large to be included in one photograph, and the same remarks will apply to photographs of the camp. Would your office pay a reasonable price for photographs of the command and the camp if taken in sections and put together? I have arranged with the Chaplain of the regiment to keep a diary, and will see that a copy of it is furnished for the use of your office. Should the command go into action, I will forward you copies of such reports as I can without violating the army regulations, and will endeavor to keep your office advised of the operations of the command."

Here is a section of another letter from Capt. George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

"I have arranged with our Chaplain to keep a diary of events as they transpire, and later on to send it to you up to date. We are now ordered to proceed to Cuba, and of the events that may happen there we will give you as accurate account as will be in our power. I inclose a photograph cut from a newspaper, in lieu of having no other at present. All the photographs have been given to friends. I would say, however, that you may obtain them from Sarony's galleries, Union Square, New York City. Since our arrival in the South we have been unable to find a photographer, consequently it is impossible to comply with your request at present. Thanking you in behalf of the regiment for the interest you take in them, and hoping that you will accept the thanks of an old friend," &c.

Another letter from the same camp contains the following:

"Replying to your good favor of the 28th inst., I beg to say that I have with me none of the photographs which you request. All the negatives taken are being sent directly to my sister, and I will ask her to send you copies as you request. With regard to keeping the diary, I will be most happy to do what I can in the matter, and will communicate further with you on the subject. I am afraid I will not be able to forward you copies of any report that I will make to Washington, but I will try to send you unofficial accounts as full as possible."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Belated Theatricals and a New, Showy Extravaganza in a Music Hall.

MRS. FISKE AS CYPRIENNE

"Cook's Tour" Produced with Pretty Scenery and Dresses at Koster & Bial's—Other Changes of Bill.

The new afterpiece at Koster & Bial's is the most expensive thing of its sort ever attempted in that music hall. In includes nine changes of scene and very many more changes of dress. Pictorially considered, it is uncommonly attractive, the color combinations and grouping denoting careful preparation and good taste. While it cannot be said truthfully that good taste is displayed otherwise in the show, yet as that is a quality not generally demanded in their entertainment by frequenters of music halls, the lack of it does not matter much. Fun, vivacity, easily comprehended jokes, and novel ideas are looked for in music halls, however, and the slowness and general dullness of "Cook's Tour," as this thing is called, must promptly be remedied or the paying public will stay away from it. Perhaps much can quickly be done to enliven the proceedings.

The performers are an unusually competent lot. Georgia Caine appears again as a smart "Girl from Paris," and Josephine Hall, as Measles, a rejected Cockney emigrant, is Sister Mary's famous sister and Aurora of "Oh! Susannah," over again, with some new trimmings. These two are as bright and diverting as their share of the text will permit them to be. So, also, in a lesser degree, is Eddie Girard, when he confines himself to acrobatism; Joseph Ott as a grotesque stowaway, and Ada Lewis, as a Montana soubrette.

The chorus and ballet are numerous and capable. The piece has substance enough for a thing of its kind, (which is to say next to no substance at all) but it lacks ginger. Theatrical songs by Miss Lewis and Miss Hall and some quasi-French songs by Miss Caine were pleasing enough last night, and the pictures were all applauded. The large audience, which had been entertained by some good variety turns earlier in the evening, was in excellent humor.

The incoherent action begins with the sailing of a liner and proceeds in London and Paris, the first part closing with a frisky Moulin Rouge divertissement. In the second act the goings on are all in New York, and the last tableau includes a ballet of "Liberty's Triumph," in which counterfeit presentments of heroes of the hour are introduced.

MRS. FISKE AS CYPRIENNE.

Sardou's "Divorcons" in English at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mrs. Fiske changed her bill at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, putting forward her English version of Sardou's "Divorçons," with very bright new scenery. The performance was received cheerfully by a large audience for a June night. Mrs. Fiske's Cyprienne had been seen before by habitual theatre-goers, and while the airy vivacity and irresponsibility of Mme. des Prunelles have been denoted with rather more facility by some other distinguished actresses still her portrayal is full of merit of its own. Her acting was not quite as easy and spontaneous last night, in the earlier scenes at least, as it usually is, and it is likely that the fatigue of a season of hard work is telling upon her. In her striving for "naturalness," too, she was sometimes unintelligible. But, as a whole, her Cyprienne was as odd, piquant, and droll as ever.

Mr. de Belleville played the husband in his accustomed methodical way, and Max Figman was amusing as Adhemar, while the inquisitive waiter was portrayed by Nicholas Long.

Theatres and Music Halls.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A scene from Forrest's famous old play, "The Gladiator," is in this week's bill, with Robert Downing as the Thracian hero. Papinta appears in her pretty mirror dances. The funny little Rossows are also in the bill.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Troja, the singer; the Washburn sisters, Jennie Yeamans, and Kitty Palmer are in the olio. The afterpiece is still the burlesque called "The Leading Lady," and prominent parts are taken by Emma Warde and Harry Montague.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Diplomacy" was put forward again last night, with an excellent cast, including Una Abell as Lora, and Annie Clarke as the Marquise de Rio Zares, as well as E. L. Davenport, Aubrey Boucicault, Frank Mordaunt, Frazer Coulter, and Blanche Walsh in the parts they played a fortnight ago.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new groups recently placed on exhibition attracted many persons last evening. The cinematograph presented a large number of moving war pictures, including several new scenes secured from Tampa and Chicamauga. Over twenty views were shown, and together they gave a good idea of army life. The concert by the orchestra was up to its usual standard.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—"War Bubbles" has been reduced and disintegrated, but its songs and dances remain in the bill, while Marguerite Sylva, Lucy Nelson, Frances Lee, and Cheridah Simpson are still among the performers. Lafayette gives his diversified monologue, concluding with an imitation of Sousa, while Imro Fox, the magician; the Four Emperors of Songs, the Franschettis, and a troupe of highly trained dogs also appear.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The stock company's play this week is "Captain Swift," by Haddon Chambers, and the performance is thoroughly creditable. Edwin Arden appears as the sentimental bushranger, and Louis Massen as Gardiner, the man who identifies him, while the part of the low villain, Marshall, is taken by Charles Stanley, and Mabel Bert appears as the pseudo Wilding's mother, Mrs. Seabrooke. The cast also includes E. S. Abeles, Verner Clarges, Robert McWade, Jr., Mabel Ring, Bernice Wheeler, and Louise Rial.

SOROSIS ON THE DRAMA.

The Last Literary Meeting of the Society This Season.

Sorosis held her last literary meeting of the season yesterday, with a discussion upon "The Development of the Drama Through Civilization." The subject was presented by Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz. The papers were by Mrs. Hester M. Poole, "Jennie June" Croly, Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter, Mrs. Kittie H. Morse, Mrs. Louise Downs, and Mrs. A. M. Palmer.

"For my part," said Mrs. Palmer, "I see small hope of a really intellectual drama until we find a way of having the theatre subsidized and entirely free from financial considerations. It is admitted that the drama is an educational power, and why, when we have our libraries subsidized, cannot the State take charge of the theatres?" Mrs. Croly's paper was read for her, her recent accident preventing her attendance. Among the guests were Mrs. Barton and Miss Barton, niece and grandniece of Miss Clara Barton.

Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb of Brooklyn, President of the Patriotic League, told of the sufferings of the sick soldiers at Camp Black, and asked Sorosis to contribute to their relief. Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier then presented the Women's Patriotic Relief Association as a medium of relief gifts.

BRITISH MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA

The Government Opposed to a Large Outlay for a Canadian Line.

LONDON, June 6.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays. The attendance was small.

The Financial Secretary of the

PRIMARY ELECTION TO-DAY

Comparative Harmony Prevails in the Tammany Ranks.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKETS

Two in Every District but the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth—Democratic Leadership in Queens.

Pursuant to the provisions of the new primary elections law, primaries will be held to-day for the election of delegates to the Democratic General Committee and to the Democratic Assembly district conventions; to the Republican City and County Committees, and to the Republican Assembly district conventions. Polling places will be open in every district for the reception of the votes of the voters enrolled under the new law from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

These delegates will be elected:

To the Tammany Hall General Committee—In Manhattan and the Bronx, 5,622.

To the Democratic General Committee—In Brooklyn, 210; in Richmond, 97, and in Queens, 13.

To the Republican County Committee—In Manhattan and the Bronx, 221; in Brooklyn, 222; in Richmond, 94, and in Queens, 19. To the Republican City Committee from the five boroughs, 1,342.

There is comparative harmony in the Tammany ranks, and the only contests expected are those against the leadership of Martin Engel in the Eighth, of W. E. Stillings in the Twenty-third, and of J. J. Mulligan in the annexed district. Engel and Mulligan express themselves as confident of defeating their opponents, but Stillings admits that ex-Police Inspector McAvoy, who is fighting him, has a large following.

In all but two districts, the Twenty-third and the Twenty-ninth, where combinations have been formed, there will be two Republican tickets, the regular or Platt ticket and the Republicans of the County of New York—the Fifty-three movement—ticket. The regular organization leaders concede the strength of the anti-Plattists in the Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and annexed districts, but say they have offset the anti-Platt delegates who may be elected by the combinations made.

At the headquarters of the anti-Platt men last night it was said that the organization is certain of victory in the Third, Fourth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Districts, and that it has a fair show for success in the Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-second Districts.

Admitting that the anti-Platt organization carries all those districts and elects its delegates to the County Committee, it will then only control 94 out of 221 votes in the committee.

In the Nineteenth District, Mr. Quigg's, the anti-Platt men have declined all offers for a compromise and have nominated a complete ticket. Among the candidates for the County Committee on the ticket are William H. B. Totten, William H. Douglas, Theodore Wentz, William H. Kenyon, John Elderkin, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., George C. Batcheller, Frank J. Goodnow, and Lucius M. Stanton.

An energetic canvas has been made against Mr. Quigg on the platform of "Republicanism true and strong in State and National affairs, in municipal affairs non-partisanship; a business administration for the city, and a Republican administration for the State and Nation."

In the Twenty-ninth District, where ex-Mayor Strong heads the list of candidates for the County Committee, there is only the combination ticket. The delegates to the Assembly district convention which will choose the delegates to the State Convention, are George Burnham, Jr., Edward P. Frank, Jr., William Leary, James C. Crawford, Samuel G. French, and George W. Bee[illegible] Jr., three Platt and three anti-Platt men.

It is expected that the Democratic leadership of the Borough of Queens will be decided. County Clerk John Sutphin has been the recognized leader there for twenty-five years, and John P. Madden, the Deputy Commissioner of Highways, believes it is time he was retired. There are thirteen members of the County Committee to be chosen in the borough.

It was said in Long Island City last night that Madden would carry Long Island City, which is entitled to five delegates, and that Sutphin will control the five from Hempstead, Jamaica, and Flushing. The real fight will be in Newtown, for whoever captures the three delegates in that town, will come out on top. The friends of Mr. Madden will not admit that he is fighting Mr. Sutphin, but Mr. Sutphin's friends say that he is and that he will come out second best.

MR. HARRITY IS OUT.

Pennsylvania Member of the National Democratic Committee Displaced.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—J. M. Guffey has been made the representative of the State of Pennsylvania on the National Democratic Committee, to succeed W. F. Harrity. Messrs. Harrity and Guffey were notified of the change by Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is Chairman of the committee.

The substitution of Mr. Guffey's name is the result of a poll of the National Committee made through the mail by Senator Jones. It grows out of the representations of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who first, through their State Committee and afterward through their State Convention, requested that Mr. Harrity's name be dropped and Mr. Guffey's added, on the general ground that Mr. Harrity had ceased to be in accord with his party. Not desiring to take the responsibility of making the change himself, Senator Jones sent all the correspondence bearing upon the subject to the various members of the committee. This was done on the 7th day of April last. All but three of the members cast their ballots, and these three were notified ten days since that the result would be announced to-day. Senator Jones declined to give the figures showing how the vote stood.

BICYCLISTS IN COLLISION.

Two Men, Who Were Riding Fast, Seriously Injured.

Edward Brower, twenty-six years old, of 58 West Ninety-first Street, and North Daniels, thirty-one years old, of 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, while riding bicycles last night collided in front of the San Remo Hotel, on Central Park West. Brower received several scalp wounds and concussion of the brain. He was removed to the home of a friend at 5 West Seventy-fifth Street. Daniels, who had his skull fractured, was taken into the San Remo Hotel, and later removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The men were riding at a fifteen-mile gait at the time, and did not see each other until too late to avoid a collision.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.

Woman Taken to a Hospital in a Dying Condition.

Mabel Butler of 412 West Twenty-eighth Street was thrown from a wagon at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourth Street last night and received a concussion of the brain. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital in a dying condition.

The woman, with another whose name is unknown, was in a light wagon with two men, coming down the Boulevard at a mad gallop. The wheel of the light rig caught in the car tracks at One Hundred and Fourth Street, and the women were thrown out. The Butler woman was unconscious when picked up. The other woman was unhurt, and after telling who her companion was, disappeared.

Bicycle Policeman Lanz, who saw the accident, rode hurriedly to the place. The two men carried the woman to the sidewalk and then attempted to escape in their wagon. Lanz gave chase, and at One Hundredth Street overtook the fugitives and placed them under arrest. They gave the names of Isaac Godersl of 255 East One Hundred and Tenth Street and Jacob Merckel of 2,162 Second Avenue. Both were taken to the West Hundredth Street Station and locked up on the charge of reckless driving.

SANTO DOMINGO'S REBELS.

Senor Jimenes Arrested for Flying a Clyde Line Flag from the Steamer Fanita.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 6—(10:40 A. M.)—The American steamer Saginaw of the Clyde Line has just arrived here. She touched at Inagua, where it was learned that Señor Jimenes, the leader of the revolutionary expedition which recently landed in San Domingo from Haiti, on his arrival there from Monte Cristi, San Domingo, was arrested by the British authorities for a violation of the navigation laws in flying a Clyde Line flag, though the Fanita, the vessel in which the expedition sailed, had been sold by the Clyde Line Company six months before.

Chris. Roberts, the pilot of the expedition, made a complaint on the above grounds, and the American Consul also prosecuted Señor Jimenes, alleging that the expedition was illegal, inasmuch as the Fanita's papers were ostensibly for service in Cuban waters.

Consul General Goldschmidt Ill.

BERLIN, June 6.—Mr. J. Goldschmidt, the United States Consul General here, who succeeded Charles de Kay in August last, has been ill for three weeks, and his condition has now taken a serious turn.

FREE SCHOOLS GRADUATION.

Exercises of the Mechanics and Tradesmen Society's Institution.

The commencement exercises of the Free Schools, maintained by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, brought a large crowd to Chickering Hall last night. The graduates, numbering ninety-five, occupied seats on the stage, which was decorated with flags. Robert Christie, President of the society, acted as Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Anderson, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, 250 West Thirty-fourth Street, made the address of the evening. "If you look," said he, "for the secret of the history of the men and women who have distinguished themselves, you will find that they had a purpose in life and an all-absorbing desire to attain their ideals. Admiral Sampson proposes to destroy the Spanish fleet and bring freedom to the Island of Cuba. If he spends his time and energy in manoeuvring about in the waters, he will never do it."

Theodore W. Morris, Chairman of the society's School Committee, made the address to the graduates, and essays were read by the latter as follows: "Woman in Business," Miss Marion White; "What Shall I do?" Miss Elizabeth M. Starkey; "A Profitable Winter," Miss Edith Lyle Scott; "Stenography and Typewriting," Miss May B. MacDonald. An essay on drawing by George F. De Zeller won a special prize given by Devoe and Raynolds. Mrs. Lewis F. Richards, Miss Martha Denham, Miss Ada Radcliffe, Miss Mary C. Kimball, W. Otto Polemann, and McCall Lanham sang, E. Presson Miller acting as accompanist.

Charles E. Bogert presented the diplomas to the young women, and William B. Oliver gave to the young men. George E. Hoe, ex-President of the society, presented to the successful competitors the money prizes he has instituted. Miss Anna C. Power and Miss Anna G. Hagan received those offered for the young women. A. Munn and Alfred Mehmel were the successful young men. Miss Rebecca R. Hilliker, Miss Katheryn Hunt, Miss Bertha G. Kempner, Miss Katherine Wohlhagen, Charles P. Flack, Frank J. Miller, and Edward Kemmel received cash prizes given by the school committee.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA.

Members of the Graduating Class Hold Exercises.

The members of the graduating class of Columbia University held their class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium, which was crowded to its capacity. Decorations of National colors were used in profusion, and an orchestra stationed in the gallery played patriotic airs.

Samuel C. Worthen, President of the class, delivered the salutatory address and was followed by John T. B. Mitchell, who read the class history. Jacob S. Schlussel read the class poem, (his own composition,) which was received with appreciation by the guests. Dr. Clarence H. Young, Vice President of the college chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, announced the following elections: F. P. Keppel, S. C. Worthen, C. H. Edwards, A. A. Tenny, F. Zeiger, J. S. Harrison, and C. H. Tuttle.

The valedictory address was delivered by Frederick P. Keppel, after which the planting of the class yew tree on the grounds east of the Low Library, with an address by Ralph B. Pomeroy, closed the afternoon's exercises.

In the evening a reception was given in the gymnasium to the members of the graduating class and their friends.

Trinity College Commencement.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—The Commencement week of Trinity College will begin on Sunday, June 26, with the baccalaureate sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Brewster, Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut, in Christ Church. The class-day exercises will be held on the following Tuesday on the campus. In the evening the class-day reception will be given. The mornings of the first three days will be taken up with final examinations, and on Wednesday reunions will be held of graduate classes, secret societies, and the Alumni Association. On Thursday morning the seventy-second Commencement will be held in Parson's Theatre, followed by the Commencement dinner at the Allyn House in the afternoon.

Barnard College Graduates.

The thirty young women graduates of Barnard College, class of '98, held their class day exercises yesterday afternoon in the theatre of the building on Morningside Heights. The address of welcome was delivered by Anna E. H. Meyer, class history by Jessie W. Hughan, class prophesy by Eloise Wells, class poem by Stella G. Stern, and presentation oration by Louis Fuller de Hart. The exercises closed with the singing of the class song, the music of which had been written by Helen St. Clair and the words by Stella Stern.

Packer Institute Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of Packer Institute were held last evening in the chapel in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church. Miss Stephanie Dell Siney, President of the class, delivered the valedictory address, and Dr. Truman J. Backus, President of the institute, presented the diplomas. A reception was held in the gymnasium.

Trained Nurses Graduate.

The annual graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital were held last evening in the hospital building. Frederick Sturges of the Board of Managers presented diplomas to nineteen women. The address to the graduates was made by Judge Henry E. Howland. The Rev. James D. Steele made a brief address and offered prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Thomas G. Wall.

Nurses Give a Reception.

The graduating class of the Training School for Nurses of Roosevelt Hospital gave a reception last night in the Vanderbilt Pavilion. Many of the physicians and friends of the hospital were present. More than half the members of the graduating class are natives of Canada, and in recognition of this fact Consul General Sanderson of Great Britain sent a large box of roses.

Medical Convention at Denver.

DENVER, Col., June 6.—Hundreds of physicians from all parts of the country arrived in this city to-day, and hundreds more are on the way. The indications point to an attendance of 1,500 delegates at the fifty-first annual convention of the American Medical Convention, which opens to-morrow.

Earthquake in Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Specials to The Post Dispatch say a severe earthquake occurred in Northern Kentucky between 2 and 3 A. M. to-day. At Paris several persons were thrown from their beds. At Maysville the vibrations lasted thirty seconds and were very strong. At Millersburg the people were panic stricken, and many fled from their homes. The shock was felt for two minutes, spreading terror among the people. At Cynthiana the shock was accompanied by a loud report, and at Owingsville meteors have been falling during the day.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE.

Miss Clara Martin and Charles A. Morrogh Married at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

An interesting house wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Clara Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Frazer Martin, and Charles Augustine Morrogh, which took place at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 141 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Rev. R. L. Burtsell of Rondout, N. Y., a relative of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives and intimate friends.

The ceremony took place beneath a canopy of pine branches, white roses, greens, and white marguerites, the room being decorated with palms and other flowers. The marches were played by a stringed orchestra, sheltered behind a row of palms. The bride, who was attended only by Miss Estelle Hewlett Rossiter of Flushing, L. I., was gowned in creamy white satin, with point lace, and wore a white tulle veil and orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. William H. Corbitt of this city acted as best man, and the ushers were Horatio D. Newcombe and Francis Wanning, also of this city. The ceremony was followed by a reception lasting from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

Mr. Morrogh is a graduate of Yale University, and his best man and ushers were classmates. He is a member of the Catholic Club. Mr. and Mrs. Morrogh will spend the Summer in Europe.

Chubb—Lee.

ORANGE, N. J., June 6.—There was a large and fashionable gathering in Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, this afternoon at the wedding of Miss Alice Margaret Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lee, and Hendon Chubb, both of East Orange. The betrothal service was read by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Archdeacon of Newark, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Lee Vanderhoof of East Orange, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Lincoln of Boston, Miss Martha Jacob, Miss Helene Mohr, and Miss Louise Norwood of New York and Miss Josephine Kirtland and Miss Anne Reynolds of East Orange. Charles Martin Clark of New York was the best man, and the ushers were Harold Lee, a brother of the bride, of East Orange; Frank Cleland and J. Willett Hall of New York, George S. Frank of Brooklyn, L. Rudolph Fay of East Orange, and William S. Woodhull of Orange.

Betts—Goodwin.

The marriage of Miss Etta J. Goodwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodwin of 44 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, and William A. Betts of 1,051 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Walsh, formerly pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Goodwin, as the maid of honor, and T. Hallett Betts, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were E. A. Manhaus and Mr. Goodwin.

THE MONTANA MINING COMPANY

Two Factions of Directors Cause a Petition for Receiver.

BUTTE, Mont, June 6.—A suit was filed against the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company in the district court yesterday. The plaintiffs are James Forreston and John MacGinniss. Besides the mining company there are these defendants: Albert Bigelow, Leonard Lewisohn, Charles Van Brunt, W. J. Ladd, J. S. Bigelow, J. G. Day, Frank Klepetko, G. H. Hyams, John F. Forbis, J. H. Vivian, and others.

The plaintiffs each own 100 shares in the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company of Montana, and they ask that the court set aside the deed conveying the property of the company to the same named company of New York. They seek an injunction restraining the meeting of the stockholders of the company which was to be held on Monday, and Judge Clancy set the matter for a hearing on June 18.

The plaintiffs allege that the transfer of the property will injure their interests, and they ask that a receiver be appointed. In the complaint it is claimed that the Directors of the company, at a meeting held outside the State of Montana, and without notice to the stockholders of the Montana company, "wrongfully and unlawfully and without right or authority and without the consent and against the wish of these plaintiffs and other stockholders in the Montana company, caused to be executed in the name of the Montana company a deed of conveyance to the New York company, conveying with it all of the property, &c., and accepted therefor the capital stock of the New York company; that the New York company caused said deed to be filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Silver Bow County, and the New York company now claims to be the owner of all the property, and said Directors and officers of the Montana company are now insisting that the plaintiffs and all other stockholders of the Montana Company shall exchange their stock in the Montana company for shares of stock in the New York company and become stockholders thereof, against which the plaintiffs protest, and have refused to assent to the acts of the Directors or to exchange their stock for stock in the New York company, and become stockholders therein; that the acts of the defendants were done without any meeting of the stockholders of the Montana company having been called or held for the purpose of considering or authorizing these acts to be done."

A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Clancy restraining any action. The suit created a sensation, as Butte and Montana stock is worth over $210 a share.

WAGNER OPERA IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 6.—A fine performance of Wagner's "Das Rheingold," on the Bayreuth model, and under the conductorship of Herr Felix Mottl, began the series of special Wagner performances at Covent Garden Opera House this evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and a crowded audience, in evening dress and presenting very much its customary aspect, listened with admirable patience and silence to the presentation, which was without a break, there being no applause until the end, when artistes and managers received vociferous curtain calls.

There was only sufficient light in the auditorium to make the darkness visible.

The principal rôles were in the hands of Van Dyck and Van Rooy.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Grace Reals has been engaged by Manager Kingston to succeed Eleanor Moretti as Jeannette Gross in "The Moth and the Flame" next season.

Lederer & McLellan have arranged with Edward E. Rice for a season of evening entertainments on the Casino roof, beginning on Saturday evening, June 18.

The American Opera Company, which has produced light operas at the Star Theatre for the last three weeks, suddenly closed its engagement last night owing to lack of patronage.

Charles V. Seaman, who played the part of Reuben Whipple in "Way Down East," has been compelled to retire from the cast on account of ill-health. His part has been taken by Frank Bell.

Owing to the continued success of "Erminie" at the Casino the opera will be continued two weeks longer than originally intended. The new annual review, which is in active rehearsal, will immediately follow, the opening date having been set for July 4.

"The Jolly Beggar," a comic operetta in one act, the book and music by Val Voltz, will be presented for copyright purposes tomorrow afternoon at Tony Pastor's. The operetta has four characters, two of which are played by Sadie Handy and the other two by Mr. Voltz.

A representative gathering will be present at the performance of "Shenandoah" this evening, consisting of all the officers and a portion of the men of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia stationed on the New Hampshire, as well as those of the Second Battalion, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The men, who will assemble at the Hotel America, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, will be under the immediate charge of Capt. J. W. Miller and Commander W. H. Stayton.

The "A Stranger in New York" company, which leaves for London to-day, is somewhat divided up in the trip across the Atlantic. On the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will be Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoyt, Otis Harlan, Harry Gilfoyle, and Harry Conor, while on the Servia will be the rest of the company, the scenery, and properties. Mr. Hoyt will personally direct the production when it is given at the Duke of York's Theatre.

LANDING A PARTY IN CUBA.

A Young Cuban Writes of the Florida's Trip—Bad Condition of the Combatants.

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KEY WEST, May 31.—Another letter received here from a young Cuban on the Florida says:

"After leaving Key West on the afternoon of Saturday, May 21, we steered a northerly course until noon of May 23, when we came in sight of the Great Stirrup Cay, which marks the entrance to the Northwest Providence Channel.

"We steamed slowly through the channel and past New Providence until by evening we were clear of reefs and coral banks, with the open sea before us. The Captain then rang the double jingle, and the Florida forged ahead under full speed, rolling and pitching in the heavy swells, to our discomfort.

"Thus far we had spent our evenings playing the piano and singing, but for the first time we were all so seasick that we had no thoughts of merrymaking, and passed a wretched, miserable night. The following morning linen clothing was distributed to all those who were not properly fitted out.

"At 2:30 we sighted San Salvador, and the commanding officer of the Osceola, which acted as our convoy, ordered us to slow down to a five-knot gait and to burn no lights that night.

"On the 25th, boots were distributed to every member of the party, and in the afternoon we were visited by the Captain of the Osceola.

"Toward sunset the dim outline of our beloved Cuban coast was discernible, and our spirits ran high with joy and exultation.

"No one slept that night and dawn broke on a scene of unrivaled picturesqueness.

"None of us knew where we were to make our landing, but the spot chosen was one well worth an eight-day trip under any circumstances, so beautiful was the scenery that was unfolded to our view.

"On either side of the narrow entrance to the bay rise abruptly two steep inclines densely covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation, which extends inland for a distance of three miles.

"As we approached we dimly descried a dark object hidden in the underbrush.

"A silent fear took possession of all of us.

"The awful suspense of that moment of uncertainty cannot be told by words. It must be felt to appreciate its horror.

"Suddenly a voice rang out, clear and strong in the morning air: 'Guien va?'

"The challenge could not be mistaken; it was a message from Cuba, and 400 Cuban hearts in a transport of joy and enthusiasm bellowed out the answer, 'Cuba libre!'

"The petty jealousies and dissensions of necessity existing in so large a gathering of men all gave way and were forgotten in that moment of supreme happiness, and the voice that echoed that watchword of Cuban liberty was the united voice of 400 patriots ready to stand as brothers and die as heroes for their country and their flag.

"A boat darted swiftly out from under the thick shrubbery and was rowed rapidly toward us.

"In it was Major Aguilera, the first Cuban to welcome us to our native soil.

"His appearance bespoke plainly the awful condition of the Cubans in the field and told of the sufferings undergone by our unflinching and noble brothers. His face was drawn and his body emaciated. Not even a rag remained with which to clothe or cover himself, and yet he was an officer. What must the condition of the rank and file be?

"In a few minutes several other boats came alongside and cheer upon cheer went up for the Stars and Stripes, the Osceola, and her gallant commander.

"At 1 o'clock the disembarkation began, and at 1:55 the last of the 432 members of the expedition went ashore. Gen. Lacret was the first to land.

"We at once began the work of unloading our stores of arms, ammunition, and provisions, in which task we are still engaged, under torrents of rain, which greatly delayed our progress.

"The greatest enthusiasm prevails along the lines, and our arrival, the most important expedition yet landed since the war began, is looked upon by all Cubans as a revival of Cuban hopes and as the death knell of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba."

A SOLDIER DIES IN CAMP.

Private Lewis Taylor of the 65th New York Expires at Fort Myer—Other Casualties Among the Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Private Lewis Taylor, Company L, Sixty-fifth New York, died this morning shortly after 2 o'clock at Fort Myer, whither he was sent some days ago because of nervous weakness. Until yesterday his physician did not deem his case serious, but late yesterday afternoon he grew suddenly worse, and the end came before word could be sent to his parents.

Chaplain H. S. Fisher of the Sixty-fifth sent word to the boy's mother and asked permission to have him buried at Arlington. No answer has as yet been received, except word that his mother is on her way to Camp Alger from Lockport, N. Y. In the absence of positive information, the body was interred at Arlington this afternoon at sundown.

Private Fallon of Company I, First New Jersey, was thrown from his horse at noon to-day and rather severely injured. He was taken at once to the division hospital, where an examination developed the fact that three ribs were broken. The isolation ward of the division hospital is now practically full, most of the patients suffering from the mumps.

INSANE IN HAVANA'S PRISON.

Young Men's Christian Association Secretary Arrested as a Spy.

READING, Penn., June 6.—Advices received by friends of J. H. Edwards, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, who went to Cuba last March, say that he has been arrested as a spy and has gone insane.

No other details have been received.

HELD FOR COURT-MARTIAL.

Chief Engineer Cleaver Is Under Arrest Because of a Habit.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Chief Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, who has just been ordered to the Independence under arrest, having returned from Honolulu on the Alert, will, it is understood, be court-martialed for an offense against good order and discipline, the result of the return of a habit which his friends trusted would be broken by resolution and service abroad under observation.

He has been in the service since 1871, and was considered a good officer, although his infirmity of habit had recently subjected him to official criticism.

FORTY-SEVENTH'S CHAPLAIN.

Dr. Adams Will Not Leave His Family to Go to the Front.

The Rev. J. Erskine Adams, pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, who was elected Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment about six months ago and whose refusal to accompany the militiamen to the front has caused much adverse criticism, was seen last night at his home, 82 Lee Avenue.

"I have carefully considered this matter for three weeks," said Dr. Adams, "and find that it would not be just to my family for me to go. Then, again, my church work would suffer severely, although the Trustees are perfectly willing to give me leave of absence for any length of time. I have preached to the regiment every Sunday since it has been in camp. I have requested Col. Eddy to find another clergyman to fill my place, and as soon as that is done my connection with the regiment will cease. My reason for declining to go, as I have said, is because of my family. But for that I would cheerfully go to the front as a volunteer in the regular army."

Money for Red Cross from France.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, who is also Vice President of the American National Red Cross, yesterday instituted an inquiry into the adaptability of a steam yacht presented to the Red Cross by The Outlook. The vessel, it is said, will be dispatched to Southern waters to be used as a Red Cross dispatch boat. The Red Cross Committee received word yesterday from Washington that the sum of 500f. had been contributed to the American Red Cross by the Local Red Cross Committee at Nice, France.

THOMAS N. ROOKER DEAD

Newspaper Man, Associated with Horace Greeley, Passes Away.

STORY OF HIS LONG CAREER

He Set Type for the First Issue of The Tribune and Became Secretary of the Company.

Thomas Newberry Rooker, who helped set type for the first issue of The Tribune on April 9, 1841, and was for fifty-six years continuously in the service of that newspaper, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 202 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

He was in his eighty-third year, and had been ailing for several weeks. Arrangements for the funeral were not completed last night, but the services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of the Church of the Messiah.

On April 9, 1897, Mr. Rooker retired from active participation in the management of The Tribune, of which he had been Secretary since 1868. He had always been a Trustee and he owned one share of the original stock of The Tribune Association issue in 1849.

Mr. Rooker was born in Hudson, Columbia County, this State, Dec. 1, 1815. Nine years later his father removed, with his family, to Lyons, Wayne County. The boy attended school at Lyons, but neglected his school whenever he could get a horse to ride. Other punishment having been tried in vain, he was placed as a driver on the Erie Canal, where he was made to work one Summer without pay.

Became a "Devil."

The village printing office exercised a great fascination over him, and he visited it frequently. The elder Mr. Rooker lost his sight through disease, and with his family removed to Albany, where his brother, Thomas, was employed as pressman in the office of The Daily Advertiser. Young Rooker became a roller boy. In his spare moments he learned to set type, and was promoted to be "devil."

He ran errands, made fires, swept the office, carried papers, and learned to set type. When about nineteen years old he was asked by his employers to accept the foremanship, a vacancy having been caused by resignation. Thinking his youth a bar, Mr. Rooker at first declined the offer, but later accepted it on the unanimous request of his fellow-employes.

He held the place until the sale of the paper led to a reorganization of the force. Then he went to Troy and married the wife who survives him.

He obtained employment on The Evening Mail, and in a few months became foreman. After eighteen months in Troy he came to this city and worked as a compositor in various offices. Early in 1841, hearing that Horace Greeley intended to issue The Tribune, he applied for work on it. On April 9, 1841, he was one of those who began to lay and set the type for the first number of the paper, which was dated April 10. Three years later Mr. Greeley made him foreman, and he retained this place until the Summer of 1877, when, at his own request, he was relieved of his active duties and virtually placed on the retired list. Nine years before he had been elected Secretary of The Tribune Association and he was continued in that place.

After a month of comparative idleness Mr. Rooker applied for active work in some department. The cashier's office needing help, Mr. Rooker was assigned there. He continued at work until April of last year, and at that time was the only man connected with The Tribune who had worked on its first issue.

THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD.

All the Regiments Will Be in the State Service This Week and Ready for a Call.

With the close of the present week seven regiments of the National Guard of this State organized to take the place of a like number now in the field will have been sworn into the service and ready for any call the President or Governor may make upon them.

These regiments are essentially fighting commands, having been organized under the orders promulgated when their predecessors took the field, and which stated that they were to be preferred as volunteers when a second call was made by the President. The men have been told this, and it is solely owing to this fact that these men, all anxious to see service, have enlisted in the guard. It has been declared by the brigade commanders that unless this assurance had been given the recruits, the formation of a provisional National Guard in this State would have been almost an impossibility.

Last night ten companies of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment were mustered into the State service by Col. Henry Clark of the First Brigade staff, assisted by Majors Underhill, Keech, and Varnum, and the indications are that this regiment will be a worthy successor to the Twelfth Regiment. In spite of the fact that they are still ununiformed and unequipped, the men made a splendid showing on the floor of the armory, and marched with military precision.

The company commanders designated last night and mustered in were as follows:

Company A, Capt. E. C. Smith; Company B, First Lieut. J. A. Knapp; Company C, First Lieut. H. Parsons; Company D, First Lieut. J. E. Rosser; Company E, First Lieut. R. T. Woodword; Company F, First Lieut. T. H. Paine; Company G, vacancy; Company H, Capt. David Banks; Company I, First Lieut. S. S. Johnson; Company K, First Lieut. M. P. O'Connor. The Surgeon Major will be Dr. A. T. Weston, and his assistants Drs. John G. Huber and Vincent Gomez.

It is understood that if the regiment remains in this city Capt. Denny, who has been doing the work of recruiting, will be the Colonel, while if it goes into the United States service Gen. McCloskey Butt will have command. Only in the latter contingency will Gen. Butt take the Colonelcy. In all 650 men took the oath.

Company L of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, with Capt. James Bliss Dudley, First Lieut. Frederick Myers Dearborn, and Second Lieut. James M. Charles, were also mustered in last night by Major McClintock of the Fifth Brigade. Companies G, M, and F will take the oath during the week, and this will complete the twelve companies. There are now 700 men in the command.

It is understood that the One Hundred and Ninth, with 500 men; the One Hundred and Fourteenth, with 700; the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, with 800, and the remaining companies of the other provisional regiments, will be ready for muster this week. These, with the Seventh, 1,070 men; Twenty-third, 950; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, 900; One Hundred and Seventy-first, 700; One Hundred and Twelfth, 650, and One Hundred and Eighth, 500, make a total of 6,670 awaiting the call.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment locked himself in again last night and sent out word: "We are waiting for orders," which was echoed by his officers.

In answer to the call issued by Col. John T. Camp, who has been appointed to recruit the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, ordering all the members who did not go with the Twenty-second or who were rejected by the Surgeons, to report to the armory, about 350 men responded last night. These will be used as a nucleus for the provisional regiment, which will be formed at once.

THE MACKENZIE'S TRIAL TO-DAY.

New Torpedo Boat to Have Her Builders' Test at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Chief Hichborn of the Naval Construction Bureau is back from a visit to the shipyards at Philadelphia, where he inspected the new torpedo boat Mackenzie, and was gratified to find this serviceable destroyer so far advanced that she will receive her first speed trial to-morrow and be ready for service within one week.

The Mackenzie is one of the high-grade, high-speed torpedo boats designed about a year ago. She is a type midway between the diminutive Stilleto, Talbot, and Gwyn, and the big torpedo boats Foote, Rogers, and Farragut. She has a displacement of 65 tons, is built of steel, with an indicated horsepower of 850, single screw, and has two torpedo tubes. She is being built at Charles Hillman's works at Philadelphia. The trial to-morrow will be what is known as the builder's trial, and after that the Government will make its trial, which, if satisfactory, will lead to her speedy acceptance.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Walter John Price.

Walter John Price, Vice President of the Clausen & Price Brewing Company, at 2 West End Avenue, and well known for years among New York business men, died Saturday night at his home, 361 West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Price had been suffering since December with cirrhosis, which led him to go to Florida in hope of a cure. He returned from the home of his brother, Frank Price, at Winter Park, Fla., about two weeks ago, without having grown better, and declined rapidly thereafter.

Mr. Price was born in this city in June, 1844, and was educated here. His father, Col. Walter W. Price, was a well-known and wealthy New York brewer, and before his retirement was a partner in the old firm of Beadleston & Price. Walter J. Price entered business with this house when he was about twenty-one years old, and remained with it long after his father went out of business. Col. Price died in 1876, and shortly after his death W. J. Price left the firm of Beadleston & Price, which was succeeded by Beadleston & Woe[illegible]z, and became a partner of the firm of Clausen & Price. He retained this connection till his death.

Mr. Price married Miss Katherine De Bevoise of the old De Bevoise family of Brooklyn, about the time he entered business. He was the owner of a beautiful country place at Lake George, N. Y., and a member of several clubs in this city, though essentially a man of domestic tastes. Mrs. Price survives him, as do three children: Walter W. Price of the Military Club, Mrs John Fogarty, and Mrs. William Sniffen of this city. Besides his brother in Florida, Mr. Price leaves a sister, Mrs. Paine, the wife of Dr. Arthur R. Paine, of 99 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

The funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at the home of Mr. Price. The Rev. Richard Cobden, pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Larchmont, N. Y., and an old friend of the family, will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Charles J. Gossweiler.

Charles J. Gossweiler, clerk of the Grand Jury, died yesterday morning at his home, 349 East Nineteenth Street, of pneumonia. He had been in poor health for two or three weeks, but kept at his work until last Friday, when the May Grand Jury finished its duties. That night his illness became serious, and he grew rapidly worse. The June Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday, but adjourned out of respect to his memory, when news of his death was received.

Mr. Gossweiler was appointed clerk of the Grand Jury by District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll in January, 1891. He held the position until May, 1897. District Attorney Olcott had then been in office five months, and, although he was well satisfied with Mr. Gossweiler and wished him to remain, the latter resigned. He was reappointed by District Attorney Gardiner last January.

For about fifteen years he was employed by William Wood & Co., publishers, of East Tenth Street. He was prominent in the Tammany organization of the Eighteenth District.

Gilbert Edgar Rogers.

Gilbert Edgar Rogers died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. He had been suffering from appendicitis, and an operation was performed. Peritonitis set in and caused Mr. Rogers's death. He was thirty-seven years old, and had for twenty years been Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, having been appointed to that position at the age of seventeen. He lived at 99 Bryson Street and was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Obituary Notes.

Miss KATHERINE MCKENNA, sister of Associate Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, died yesterday at San Francisco. She was a native of Philadelphia, and was fifty-seven years of age.

LEVI HATCH, aged eighty, died at Hartford, Washington County, N. Y., yesterday. He was the oldest Mason in the State, and was Treasurer of the Herschel Lodge of Hartford for thirty years. He is survived by a widow and five sons.

JAMES CHESTER, a prominent resident of Hoboken, died suddenly Sunday afternoon from heart disease, at his home, 927 Park Avenue. He had been engaged in the banking business, but retired several years ago. He was born in New York in 1828, but had lived in Hoboken nearly thirty years. He was an uncle of Thomas Hatfield, Librarian of the Hoboken Public Library.

GUSTAVE FREYGANG, a wealthy resident of Hoboken, died at his home 253 Eleventh Street, Saturday night, from debility incident to old age. He was born in New York in 1818, and amassed a fortune in the commission business in this city. When he retired he removed to Hoboken, where he was for two years a Trustee of the Hoboken Savings Bank. He was also one of the organizers of the New York Turn Verein.

SILAS DAVIS, who was eighty

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 % BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH, EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,
THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.
Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R.Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Activity ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was strength throughout the list. Many conspicuous stocks advanced. What was of more consequence than most other indications appeared in the fact that conservative commission houses figured conspicuously in the day's transactions.

The market's tendency to broaden shows in many ways. Stocks of medium price came into new prominence yesterday, while some of the most important high-priced ones seemed inclined to rest around recent record points. Even stocks below the medium price range—stocks from 10 to 25—showed a disposition to develop buoyancy.

Public interest quickly spreads in animated ways when the cheaper stocks are ready for activity.

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London bought some stocks here yesterday, though most of the bigger international banking houses are advised that American stocks are not likely to be much sought for by Europe until the Spanish war is completely disposed of.

***

So far as Wall Street is concerned, the war hardly gets the attention it is entitled to. Splendid exploits of the Hobson-Merrimac type call forth abounding enthusiasm, but scant notice is bestowed upon the ordinary progress of war affairs. In the financial world agreement is already practically reached that the war is over in so far as it can be counted an important business influence. Some conservative observers of this confidence are not pleased with it; they argue that there is danger in it, but that the sentiment exists shows clearly in many ways.

***

Railway earnings keep piling in increase on increase, till records hitherto esteemed consequential are put far behind. The Northern Pacific Company's April statement, issued yesterday, illustrates significantly what is going on in the railway world, the month's net earnings rising to $796,000, against $370,000 for the same month last year, while May gross earnings, made public last night, show a gain of over $464,000. The record of the Northern Pacific, phenomenal as it is, stands as fairly representative of what to a greater or less extent is the progress being shown in every part of the railroad world.

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Government bonds were dull. There were no sales. Closing bids for the new fours were unchanged, but fractionally lower for the other issues.

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In State bonds $14,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 70@69¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	¾	Minnesota Iron	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	National Lead	¾
American Tobacco	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅝
Brunswick Co.	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canada Southern	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Ontario & Western	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	½	Rio Grande Western	½
Consolidated Gas	2	Rio Grande West. pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅞
Illinois Steel	1	Southern Pacific	1
Laclede Gas pf.	½	Texas Pac. Land Trust	1¼
Lake Erie & West.	¾	U. P., D. & G., r. r.	⅝
Lake E. & W. pf.	½	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	2⅛	West Chi. St.	½

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	½	St. Paul & Omaha	¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Lake Shore	1	Omaha & St. L. 1st. 2	
Manhattan Cons.	½	Ohio & Miss. Spring 1st	1
N. J. Central	¾	W. & L. E. pf., $1 paid	½
N. Y. Airbrake	2¼	asst. paid	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Balt. & O. S. W. Inc., B.	1	Mobile & Ohio new 6s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	Omaha & St. L. 1st. 2	
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	Ohio & Miss. Spring 1st	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Term. 5s	1	Ore. Sh. L. Inc. R.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Peoria & East. 1st	1⅜
Geo. Pacific 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1⅛

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3¼ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others

Clearing House Exchanges, $76,924,071; balance, $4,760,155; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,637,047.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual $4.86½@$4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 38¾; St. Paul, ½, to 104⅞; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 108½; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58⅛, and New York Central, ¼, to 120. Declined—Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¾ and Erie at 14. British consols were firm, at 111 3-16 for money, and 111 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £252,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.20, against 164 Saturday; in Rome at 107.27, against 107.45 Saturday. The gold premium at Madrid was 79, compared with 80 Saturday and 83½ a week ago. At Lisbon the premium was 83, unchanged.

WHERE SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago have all become bullish in their attitude toward the security market. All are buying.

One of the factors in the market most encouraging to conservative bulls is that the strongest and best informed of Western brokerage and banking firms are enthusiastically confident of quick and great strides forward in business betterment. The average Western commission house is disposed now to carry many times as many stocks as has been formerly an average. Observation of what is going on throughout the West seems sufficiently persuasive to create confidence.

LOCAL GAS STOCKS.

Consolidated Gas rose a couple of points yesterday, while the New Amsterdam issues were weak. Some Wall Street interests in the original Amsterdam syndicate are said to be liquidating a substantial block of stock.

CONFIDENCE IS WARRANTED.

Clear-headed bankers of experience are conspicuous among business men having confidence in the healthfulness of current commercial and industrial conditions. Representative of such observers is Mr. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, who to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday:

"The outlook is such as to justify us in believing that we shall have one or two years of very great prosperity. I base this opinion upon the fact that the country has been steadily growing richer and that business generally has by reason of the lessons learned in years of panic that have gone by been placed on a healthier basis than it has been for many years.

"Weak concerns have been eliminated and great railroad properties have been reconstructed. Our farmers have obtained high prices for their produce, and, instead of borrowing money, they are paying off their debts and making many needed purchases and improvements. The surplus of money which they have enables them to buy many luxuries, which give return freights to the railroads, who, in turn, are benefited, the result being that the railroads are making earnings far in excess of anything they have had for many years.

"I consider, however, that the chief factor in the recent betterment is the marvelous exhibit made by our foreign trade. It is almost incredible that the manufactures of this country which will have been exported will exceed in value the amount of manufactures imported, a thing never accomplished before in the history of American trade. So large has the export trade of the United States increased that the excess over imports will amount to over $50,000,000 a month. This is a really wonderful exhibit. The total excess of exports this year, amounting, as it will, to fully $600,000,000, is adding rapidly to the wealth of the country and giving us a credit balance that will necessitate the importation here of large quantities of gold in future.

"Viewing the situation as a whole, all conditions seem to be more favorable than they were in 1879. It looks as if everything had conspired to bring an enormous wealth to the United States. The gold product has nearly doubled with us at home, while foreign liquidations of indebtedness are bound to swell the volume of gold from abroad. There is nothing but encouragement in the entire situation. The only uncertainty—the war—is being almost ignored in the business world, and when it comes to the early termination which is confidently looked for we shall have a great boom in all departments of enterprise."

NEW DIVIDENDS JUSTIFIED.

The Northern Pacific Railroad keeps up its wonderful record. Yesterday the report of the company for the month of April was received in Wall Street, and presented figures far in excess of anything that had been in any quarter anticipated. In detail this was the showing:

	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$1,850,817	$1,275,627
Operating expenses	1,054,572	905,608
Net earnings	$796,245	$370,019
Tax	70,550	42,900
Balance	$725,695	$327,119
Other income	31,085	12,220
Total	$756,780	$339,340

Including these phenomenal April earnings the company's record for ten months, from July 1, 1897, to May 31, 1898, shows as follows:

Gross earnings	$20,031,210
Operating Expenses	10,065,586
Net earnings	$9,965,624
Taxes	541,700
Net operating income	$9,423,924
Miscellaneous income, not including land sales	285,772
Total net income	$9,709,696

Calculations of the company's fixed charges and of its dividend showing appear in an exhibit presented yesterday by one of Wall Street's financial news agencies, as follows:

Net after taxes for ten months	$9,709,696
Ten months' charges	5,150,000
Balance	$4,559,696
Four per cent. for twelve months	3,000,000
Balance	$1,559,696
On common	2 per cent.
Another way of figuring it—	
Net ten months	$9,709,696
One year's charges	6,180,000
Balance	$3,529,696
Four per cent. on preferred	3,000,000
Balance for common	$529,696
Two months net all goes to common.	
May net after taxes, 1897	$413,539
June net after taxes, 1897	618,315
Total	$1,031,854

If the company does no better than last year in May and June, there will be earned in the year on the common stock 2 per cent.

It can be safely said that the net increase in the two months will exceed $600,000, making earnings on the common 2.7 per cent.

***

After the close of business yesterday the Northern Pacific earnings for the month of May were given out—the gross earnings, as officially estimated, not including the proceeds of land sales, which during the past month have been exceptionally large. These preliminary reports do not present operating expenses, net earnings, &c. The gross figures given have proved uniformly to be much within bounds. This is the May record:

1898.	1897.	Increase.	P. C.
$1,917,932	$1,453,160	$464,772	32

These May figures make the total for eleven months of the fiscal year as follows:

1898.	1897.	Increase.	P. C.
$21,949,142	$16,988,634	$4,960,508	29.1

***

The statement is reiterated that the Northern Pacific's fiscal year is to close with the payment of 1 per cent. on the common shares of the company. It is required that before such common stock dividend be paid, there shall be 4 per cent. for the year on the preferred stock, and it is semi-officially declared that the remaining 1 per cent. upon the preferred stock will be declared this month.

Even after providing for the additional 1 per cent. on the preferred stock and the 1 per cent. upon the common stock, there will be approximately $4,000,000 of net earnings on hand.

What is of especial importance is that of this $4,000,000 there will be $2,500,000 put into a fixed sinking fund account to guarantee the maintenance of future preferred stock dividends, let whatever exigencies arise.

BIG CROPS, EASY MONEY.

Mr. Herbert S. Carpenter of the Wall Street firm of Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co. talked to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the business and financial situation, giving expression to his views as follows:

"It seems ridiculous to preach conservatism, in view of what is happening in the stock market at present; the public are now in it. It would also seem that after a steady rise, reaching from 15 to 35 points, such as there has been, it is time at least to consider that some people have taken profits. The market rise has for the time discounted satisfactory underlying conditions and the success of our fleets. With the exception of war, in fact, all the conditions are of a highly favorable kind. I am not bearish, but in my experience I have invariably found that when a rise reaches a certain point it is succeeded by a good reaction. But on any decline it would appear that there is enough money awaiting investment to make it perfectly safe to recommend purchases.

"The wonderfully improved condition of this country's business and what has given an impetus to speculation, is reflected in the very considerable reductions in fixed charges of some of our greater railroad properties. To this may be added the very high prices for our wheat and the large European demand for American products. This agricultural prosperity is something that we have not had to figure on for a number of years, and the effect of it on both our merchandise and financial markets cannot be estimated. For the future the outlook is exceedingly bright for every department of the country's business, and if anything like present prices for wheat can be maintained, I am unable to see why we should not have great mercantile and financial prosperity for a year or two to come."

WHEAT AND STOCKS.

Bears on the stock market have been making ado over the fact that sharp recessions have taken place in the price of wheat since Mr. Leiter's May deal came to its end. Yesterday there was further weakness in the cereal market, and this led to the laying of stress upon bearish security market talk. It is, however, pointed out by authorities in the grain trade that at the declines Europe is coming in as a large buyer not only of cash wheat but for future delivery. There is the same kind of buying showing now as last Spring was preliminary to the material advances scored during the Summer.

Another suggestive fact pointed out is that while European crop reports are now almost uniformly favorable, giving promise of a great crop in practically every foreign country, the same outlook showed last June. The damage which put Europe at disadvantage and which gave America control of the grain markets of the world came later. Foreign crops are not beyond the danger point.

JUDGE HOWLAND'S COMPANY.

Wall Street began to discern yesterday something of what is signified by Judge Henry E. Howland's acceptance of the Presidency of the reorganized Brunswick Land Company, now known as the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company. The stock, which for a long time has been neglected, is consequently becoming active, about 4,000 shares being traded in at an advance on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

It is intimated that the company is to be entirely freed from debt, and substantial funds put in its treasury wherewith to proceed with profitable development work.

After extinguishing liabilities of every character, Judge Howland's company will have at local valuation considerably over $5,000,000 of unencumbered real estate in the growing City of Brunswick, Ga., including a majority of the valuable dock properties there. If these local valuations be warranted—and current sales, it is reported, are being made at advances—the stocks now selling on the New York Stock Exchange under $15 a share have a book value of par—certainly an extraordinarily wide margin.

AS TO THE SEIGNIORAGE.

Wall Street's refusal to worry over Congressional threats to coin the seigniorage shows marked contrast with the nervousness produced formerly in the financial world on such Washington announcements. It is the expectation of important financiers having close Washington relationships that the Senate vote will be much modified in Conference Committee, the popular belief being that the word "shall" will disappear from the Senate seigniorage resolution, to make way for the use of the word "may," thus depriving the proposition of its mandatory character. Apropos of Wall Street sentiment on this account, the Stock Exchange house of H. B. Hollins & Co. writes:

"The seigniorage coinage provision can never pass the House and the pressure of public opinion, irrespective of party, may be counted upon to compel the Senate to recede from its present position and furnish the sinews of war to the Government without complicating a purely revenue measure with financial experiments. Treason disguised is as odious as treason avowed, and any Washington obstruction to the passage of a bill to meet war expenses would be regarded by the country as giving aid to Spain. Business interests know, too, that the President is pledged to a sound-money standard, and that his financial adviser in the Cabinet is a man of right convictions and of courage. The powers already conferred by law are ample protection of the gold reserve of the Treasury in an emergency, and the machinations of Washington silver agitators can have but temporary effect on sentiment."

FIGURING ON MANHATTAN.

As has recently been pointed out, there is considerable unrest among Manhattan Elevated insiders. The following is from one disposed to see serious phases in the situation, if Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould make ready for the new competition from the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines, strengthened by new cars and electrical equipment:

"What would be the effect upon Manhattan stock if the management decide to invest $15,000,000 in new extensions? It will take two years to complete these extensions, and during that period the company will have to pay at least 4 per cent. upon $15,000,000, which would be $600,000 per annum, and during the time of construction there would be no revenue from the new branches. This $600,000 per annum would be at the expense of the stockholders, which would leave less than 3 per cent. for dividends."

ONE PART CERTAINLY TRUE.

From Chicago come statements that there is no foundation for the expectation of a great trade combination among Western iron and steel interests. It is likely to be found before long, however, that these denials are not quite candid. In the Illinois Steel Company's affairs at least there are developments at hand of a consequence which warrants some of the consolidation reports recently current.

ON ITS DIVIDEND BASIS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois shares were bought yesterday by houses having important Western connections. Intimations are still heard of pending consolidation plans by which the Chicago and Eastern Illinois property will become more productive. Friends of the property are enthusiastic over the fact that it is now doing so well that its managers have seen their way clear to put the common stock upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis. They say their common stock should sell with Omaha.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred is no longer much held in Wall Street, having some time ago drifted largely into permanent investment holdings.

READY TO REORGANIZE.

In the bond list yesterday, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf mortgages were exceptionally active, advancing more than a couple of points. There was also considerable trading in the stock of the company, but it did not go up much. The plan for reorganizing the company will be officially issued this month, so Wall Street report had it yesterday.

WESTINGHOUSE PROGRESS.

Humphries Miller, recognized as an authority upon Pittsburg local securities, reports further distinct improvement in the investment market there, and he adds:

"With very few exceptions, Pittsburg industries are in a very flourishing condition, and those companies whose shares are listed on the Exchange are unusually prosperous. We have referred frequently of late to Westinghouse Air Brake. The stock this week made a new high-price record by selling at 245, and the offerings are lighter to-day than at any previous time this year. Within the ensuing month 5 per cent. regular and 5 per cent. extra dividends are likely to be paid, and the indications are that the stock will reach $250 a share before the books are closed. Incidentally, it may be said that the talk of the probability of a consolidation of all the air brake companies does not find favor with local officials, and it is believed to emanate from recent buyers of stock in the New York company.

"Another Westinghouse concern which was conspicuous for a rise of $3 a share this week is Standard Underground Cable. This company has just received a large contract from the United States Government, which, in addition to its regular business, assures it a long period of activity. Last week we casually mentioned Westinghouse Electric first preferred, a 7 per cent. cumulative dividend payer, as likely to do better. Since then we have made further inquiries, the result of which, we believe, justify a much stronger recommendation of the stock. We learn on what we regard as reliable authority that during the past six months the net earnings of the company over all charges have been between $400,000 and $450,000. This is at a rate of nearly 6 per cent. per annum on both the $4,000,000 preferred and $11,000,000 assenting stock. There has been a noteworthy increase in the business of the company during the past two months, and the large plant at East Pittsburg, which has no superior if any equal in the country, is running with a full complement of hands."

CHEAP MONEY INFLUENCES.

Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago make the following points:

"The value of money in Great Britain has been lessened by the reduction in the Bank of England's minimum discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent., making a reduction of 1 per cent. since April 7. Depositors in joint stock banks who received 2½ per cent. interest on balances now receive only 1½ per cent., and the rate for general loans is cut down from 5¼ to 4¼ per cent.

"For over two years prior to September, 1896, the Bank of England's discount rate was established at only 2 per cent., and financial conditions now prevailing in London and on the Continent encourage the belief that the value of money in England will again fall to that abnormally low level.

"This is a consideration of great importance in dealing with the market for American securities. Cheap money brings high prices. In spite of the material advance in values since the beginning of May, the prices now prevailing do not discount the cheapness of money. A number of the first class of bonds yield from 4 to 5 per cent., and besides a few of the most conservative stocks none sells on so low a basis of yield as 4½ per cent. The adjustment of stocks and bonds to a basis of cheap money will result in further substantial advances."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Intimations of a plan for the union of all the Western soft coal roads.

Annual meeting stockholders Minnesota Iron Company. Quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. declared by Directors.

Statement that a dividend on Oregon Railroad and Navigation common stock is practically assured, but uncertainty as to whether it will be in July or October.

Increase of $417,441 in Northern Pacific's total net earnings for April.

Organization of the Southwestern Passenger Association not yet effected.

Rebate system abolished by the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

Meeting to-morrow of Sugar Directors. Declaration of regular dividends expected.

Litigation against Missouri, Kansas and Texas by holders of the second mortgage bonds, alleging diversion of net earnings for other purposes than the payment of coupons on the second mortgage bonds.

Increase of $254,445 in Great Northern's gross earnings for May.

Decrease of 15,277 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with the previous week, but increase of 36,488 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Applications to Stock Exchange to list the following additional amounts of bonds and stock: Southern Railway, $897,000 first consolidated 5s; Lake Shore, $2,787,000 mortgage 3½s; Northern Pacific, $263,000 prior lien 4s; Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn, $500,000 stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$4,005
Central of Georgia	12,875
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	7,922
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	39,001
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	905
Evansville & Terre Haute	6,432
Flint & Pere Marquette	8,787
Kanawha & Michigan	3,652
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	49,248
Northern Pacific	130,690
Ohio River	1,719
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	194,360
Pittsburg & Western	24,991
Rio Grande Southern	2,251
St. Louis & San Francisco	7,275
St. Louis Southwestern	26,040
Southern Pacific	66,161
Southern Railway, (Memphis Div.)	3,275
Wisconsin Central	25,763
The following showed decreases:	
Ann Arbor	$3,198
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,328
Louisville & Nashville	3,741
Norfolk & Western	10,799

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mechanics'	170
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	200	Merchants'	146
City	1100	New Amsterdam	254
Columbia	150	New York	232
Commerce	200	New York County	380
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	240	Park	290
German-American	112	Phenix	90
Irving	147½	Seaboard National	175
Lincoln National	750		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has declared payable on July 6 the following dividends: On the company's first preferred stock, 2 per cent. and on the second preferred stock 1 per cent. The company's agents, J. Kennedy Tod & Co., announce that checks will be mailed.

Cotton Exchange Election.

These officers of the New York Cotton Exchange were elected yesterday: President—William V. King; Vice President—Thomas M. Robinson; Treasurer—Walter T. Miller; Managers—George W. Baily, John L. Bullard, John R. Dayton, Eustratius A. Fachiri, Isaac B. Froeligh, Herman Hagedorn, George F. Jones, Sigmund M. Lehman, James F. Maury, Karl Meissner, William Ray, Robert H. Rountree, Frank G. Speck, William Tubbs, and Frederick Van Riper; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund—William J. Hochstaetter.

Produce Exchange Election.

Officers of the New York Produce Exchange were elected yesterday as follows: President—Frank Brainard; Vice President—Elliot T. Barrows; Treasurer—E. C. Rice; Managers, (two years)—H. Barber, Joseph S. Thayer, J. W. Ahles, Samuel Taylor, Jr., D. D. Allerton, and John Valiant; Inspectors of Election—Alexander Edson, E. F. Pruden, W. C. West, A. L. Holmes, George B. Ferris, and C. W. Strachan; Trustee of Gratuity Fund, (to serve three years)—L. H. Spence.

Gold Imports from Europe.

Official figures on the importation of gold from Europe since the westward movement of the metal set in, Feb. 25 last, give a total value of $65,946,167. Of this amount $27,161,609 was in American coin, $19,081,058 in foreign coin, and $10,753,500 in bullion. The glut of gold is evidenced in the payment of customs dues. In January last but 6.8 per cent. of duties was paid in gold. Last month the percentage was 73.5 out of $8,232,715.

N. Y. and Long Island Bridge Co.

At a meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company the outgoing board of thirteen Directors was re-elected.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28	28¾
Amsterdam preferred	68	69½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union, 5s, guaranteed	104	104¾
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	106
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Western

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	35	Adams Express	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	750	American Malting Co.	27⅞	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅝
78	79	215	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	− ⅛
21⅝	22¼	620	American Cotton Oil.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22	− ⅜
75	75⅝	22	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	76	76	75⅞	75⅞	
125	129	5	American Express	129	129	129	129	
11⅜	12	1,045	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	
32¼	33	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
144½	144¼	22,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144⅝	145¼	144	144½	+ ⅝
115	115½	30	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	
92	93½	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	
109	109½	9,080	American Tobacco	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅝
117	120	25	American Tobacco pf.	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	
37	38	150	Ann Arbor pf.	38	38	38	38	
13⅝	13¾	16,135	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
33⅝	33¾	37,443	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34	34½	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	1,825	Baltimore & Ohio	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	− ½
7	7¼	500	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3¼	3½	300	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
43	43¼	7,120	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43¼	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
118	120	30	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	
13½	13¾	3,909	Bruns. D. & C. Imp.	13	14	12⅝	13¼	+ ¾
52⅜	53	1,180	Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53	53½	+ ⅛
85	85½	150	Canadian Pacific	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	− ⅜
14	15	30	Central Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅝	23⅞	14,765	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	24¼	23⅛	23⅞	+ ½
105⅛	105⅜	12,745	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106	106¼	105⅜	105¾	− ⅛
65⅜	65¾	1,180	Chi. & East. Ill.	65¾	65¾	65	65½	− ⅜
109⅜	110¼	1,300	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	110½	110¾	109⅞	109⅞	− ⅜
14½	14⅝	9,178	Chicago Great West	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
25½	25	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
30	31	2	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	
101¼	101⅝	17,335	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101⅝	101¾	101	101¼	+ ⅜
148½	149½	135	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149¼	149¾	148¾	149	
120	120⅜	1,360	Chi. & Northw.	129	129¼	128⅝	129¼	+ ¼
106⅞	106⅞	8,680	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107½	107½	106½	106⅝	+ ¼
8½	9	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
30	30¼	1,185	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	30½	29	30½	+ 1¼
39⅜	39¾	10,116	C. C., C. & St. L.	38¼	40	38¼	39¾	+ 1⅝
15	15⅜	520	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼	− ¼
1½	3	400	Col. C. & I. deb. pf.	2	2⅜	2	2½	
6¼	7	14	Colorado Midland	6	6	6	6	
17⅜	19	6	Colorado Midland pf.	17	17	17	17	
23½	24	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23¾	+ ⅛
21½	24	300	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
191¼	192½	425	Consolidated Gas	191	191	190¼	191	+ 2
36½	36¾	200	Consolidated Ice	37	37	37	37	+ ½
89½	91	10	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	
111	111⅝	80	Delaware & Hudson	111⅞	111⅞	110¼	110½	
50⅛	50⅜	3,350	Denver & R. G. pf.	50½	51	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	435	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
58¾	59¼	300	Detroit Gas	59	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅛
65	65	700	Eastern Elevator	65⅛	65⅝	65	65	− ⅛
13¾	13⅞	610	Erie	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
37½	37⅝	2,347	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	11	11	11	11	
37⅜	37¼	5,790	General Electric	38	38⅜	37¼	37⅝	− ¼
23½	23⅝	585	Hawaiian Sugar	23	24	23	23⅝	+ 1
105	105¾	167	Illinois Central	105½	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅝
56	57	1,100	Illinois Steel Co.	56	56½	56	56½	+ 1
9¼	10	815	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
49½	50¼	810	Laclede Gas	50	50	49½	49½	− ⅛
90	91	162	Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
15¾	16¼	500	Lake Erie & West.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
73½	74	411	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74	74¾	74	74	+ ½
189	191	100	Lake Shore	189	189	189	189	− 1
50	53	440	Long Island	50	51	50	51	+ ¼
56⅜	56¼	12,845	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅜	57⅜	56¼	56½	− ½
105½	105⅞	7,375	Manhattan Con	106¼	106½	105⅜	105⅝	− ⅛
161⅜	161¾	11,654	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159½	162¼	158⅜	161⅜	+ 2⅛
103	104½	103	Michigan Central	105	105	105	105	
29¼	30	690	Minn. & St. Louis	29½	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
89½	92	35	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	
61⅜	62½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62	62	62	62	− ¼
73½	74	1,100	Minnesota Iron	73½	74	73½	74	+ ⅜
12	12¼	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	6,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅝	36⅞	36	36¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	36¾	9,330	Missouri Pacific	36	36¾	35⅜	36¼	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	1,590	National Lead Co.	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
107¼	108	110	National Lead Co. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
7	7½	100	New Central Coal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
94⅝	95	1,260	New Jersey Central	96¼	96¼	94½	95	− ¼
44¼	45	937	New York Air Brake.	47¼	47¼	44½	44½	− 2¾
116⅞	117	3,010	New York Central	117	117¼	116⅞	116¾	+ ⅛
14	14½	105	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	
34	35	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	+ 1
15½	16	160	Norfolk & West.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅝
54	54⅜	1,675	Norfolk & West. pf.	54¼	54½	54	54	
6⅛	6¼	1,625	North American	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
30⅜	30½	35,766	Northern Pacific	30½	31¼	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
69⅞	70	41,897	Northern Pacific pf.	69¾	70¼	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅞
15⅞	16	4,900	Ontario & Western	15½	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	31	375	Ore. Imp., all issues	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅜	350	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	
72¼	73	342	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72	72	72¼	+ ¼
30	30¼	4,540	Pacific Mail	29⅞	30¼	29⅛	30¼	+ ¼
116¼	116⅜	657	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅝	22,765	People's Gas, Chicago.	101⅝	103⅜	101½	103⅜	+ 2⅛
65½	68	110	P., C., & St. L. pf.	66	68	66	68	+ 1
186	188	121	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187	186	186	
2¼	6	200	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	
19¾	19¾	2,950	Reading	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	− ¼
47½	47¼	4,305	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47⅝	47	47¼	
23¾	24½	528	Reading 2d pf.	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	400	Rio Grande West.	26¼	27	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
63½	66	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
7½	8	100	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7½	7½	+ ⅛
59½	60	375	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60	60	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	412	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
8	8¼	700	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
64	65	910	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65⅜	65⅝	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	2,202	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31½	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅛
5	5⅜	1,103	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	5,180	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	25	79	St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	22	22	
147	147	835	St. P., Minn. & Man.	144	145	144	145	
78	78½	720	St. Paul & Omaha	78½	79	78	78	− ½
18½	19	710	Southern Pacific	18½	19	18¼	19	+ 1
9⅝	9¾	900	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	5,144	Southern Railway pf.	33	33¼	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
6¼	6¼	100	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
26¼	26½	2,030	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	1,910	Texas Pacific	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	7	4,305	Texas Pacific Land Tr	6	7	6	6⅞	+ 1⅛
25¼	25½	7,330	Union Pacific	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅜	37,420	Union Pacific pf.	63¼	63⅜	62	62¼	+ ⅜
7⅞	8	2,450	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7¼	8¼	7½	8	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	450	United States Leather.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
65⅛	65¼	4,278	U. S. Leather pf.	65¼	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	+ ⅛
20	20½	220	United States Rubber.	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	− ⅜
78	78½	225	U. S. Rubber pf.	78½	78½	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
7¾	8	400	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
20¼	20⅜	5,700	Wabash pf.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
116	122	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	118	118	117¼	117¼	
94¼	94⅞	1,000	West. Chicago Street.	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅜	2,150	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	494	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
11½	12	275	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as pd.	12	13¼	12	13¼	+ ⅝
Sales.....		493,406						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	95	..	Com. Cable	160	180	Minn., St. P. & S.		
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108½	Consol. Coal	40	45	S. M. pf.	16	..
4s, r., 1907	110	112	Del., L. & W.	150	155	Morris & Essex	171	173
4s, r., 1925	123	124	Den. & R. G.	12½	14	Nat. Lin. Oil	17½	20
4s, c., 1925	123	124	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	National Starch	6½	7½
5s, r., 1904	110⅞	111⅝	Dul., S. S. & A.	3	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
5s, c., 1904	110⅞	111½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	8½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
Currency 6s, 1899	100	..	*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	135	N. Y. & N. H.	189	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	El. R. I. of B'klyn.	106½	110	N. Y., P. & St. L.		
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eighth Avenue	325	335	1st pf.	65	75
			Erie 2d pf.	18¼	19	Norfolk So.	60	66
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	27	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal	115	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	53	Oregon S. L.	30	32½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Gt. Nor. pf.	174	178	Penn. Coal	325	..
Ann Arbor	11	12	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅝	2
Boston A. L. pf.	102	109	Homestake	48	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Ia. Cent.	13	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	63	Iowa Central pf.	33	34	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	175	Quicksilver	1⅝	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17	Quicksilver pf.	2¼	6
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	34	35	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	72	..	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	R., W. & O.	121½	123
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10¼	K. & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi. & N. W.	172½	175	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & C. H.	149	152
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	82	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	59½	60
Clev., L. & W. pf.	48	49	Lake Shore certfs.	..	191	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	Third Avenue	175	180
Col. C. & I. Deben.	¼	1	Md. Coal pf.	50	55	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. & I. C. pf.	..	90	Mexican Central.	4½	5	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. & I. Coal, all in. paid	6½	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	U. S. Express	40	45
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	Wis. Central	2¾	3
			Mobile & Ohio	28	29½	Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,818,800	$288,400	$51,300	$222,800	$155,000	$2,682,900
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colonial	100,000	654,500	16,400	57,300	290,500	.....	935,600
Columbia	300,000	1,860,000	111,000	100,000	100,000	.....	1,860,000
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,255,800	59,400	249,900	306,400	.....	1,761,000
Fourteenth St.	100,000	699,000	36,300	104,400	170,600	.....	926,200
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	90,000	27,000	120,000	.....	500,000
Gansevoort	200,000	656,600	24,900	60,400	44,800	68,400	521,800
Hamilton	200,000	1,175,000	62,200	76,800	74,500	.....	1,204,400
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,120,300	$12,400	81,600	220,100	.....	1,750,300
Home	100,000	476,200	87,400	43,000	42 600	9,400	536,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,114,000	17,000	82,000	243,000	.....	1,187,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,821,400	78,400	92,300	109,000	.....	1,502,800
Mutual	200,000	907,100	17,500	90,000	155,000	1,800	865,000
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	586,800	29,100	122,400	114,700	6,900	885,800
Plaza	100,000	1,019,500	31,600	72,100	280,100	.....	1,184,300
Riverside	100,000	728,000	10,100	81,800	98,500	.....	736,000
State	200,000	1,248,000	66,000	35,000	137,000	69,000	1,459,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,079,800	86,500	110,400	88,300	119,800	1,454,400
23d Ward	100,000	687,000	25,600	72,700	55,500	52,200	797,000
Union Square	200,000	1,876,100	102,900	206,400	263,800	.....	2,338,800
Yorkville	100,000	1,066,500	122,000	72,100	87,200	.....	1,124,500
Astor National	300,000	936,000	212,400	206,100	243,000	.....	1,172,800
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,003,600	27,500	75,500	115,200	85,000	1,142,900
Broadway	100,000	1,186,300	26,000	127,600	194,600	.....	1,360,700
Brooklyn	300,000	1,310,800	81,300	35,100	156,700	40,700	1,321,000
Eighth Ward	100,000	266,000	14,600	22,700	53,200	2,000	231,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	519,500	25,500	18,800	55,700	6,300	471,900
Fulton	200,000	915,200	54,800	34,000	63,300	.....	756,000
Kings County	150,000	887,300	36,800	26,600	91,800	.....	552,800
Manuf'rs Nat.	252,000	2,034,900	228,000	235,500	521,500	.....	2,583,600
Mechanics'	500,000	2,220,100	79,900	90,200	178,500	.....	2,173,400
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	811,600	50,200	45,200	139,600	31,800	888,600
Nassau National	300,000	4,071,000	297,000	245,000	606,000	61,000	4,566,000
National City	300,000	2,182,000	152,000	377,000	524,000	233,000	2,984,000
North Side	100,000	1,007,200	10,900	64,100	76,900	200,000	1,088,500
People's	100,000	743,200	40,700	27,000	57,700	17,500	749,400
Queens County (Long Isl. City)	100,000	1,664,000	161,700	225,800	898,400	114,500	2,369,000
Schermerhorn	100,000	536,500	21,200	22,900	175,900	.....	604,000
17th Ward	100,000	397,400	8,800	32,400	80,200	.....	347,000
Sprague National	200,000	1,024,900	90,600	16,000	275,000	11,000	1,025,000
28th Ward	100,000	359,100	15,700	19,100	65,500	5,000	376,700
Union Bank	100,000	275,600	7,700	15,400	32,100	30,000	229,300
Wallabout	100,000	484,400	7,900	47,900	45,800	49,600	518,100
Other cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,715,900	115,000	219,100	497,600	986,200	5,722,300
Hud. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,064,800	115,200	73,900	316,800	183,400	3,109,200
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,499,300	57,900	53,200	237,600	.....	1,308,600
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	897,100	32,900	40,900	140,200	61,700	823,600
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,507,000	112,700	24,800	243,900	194,800	1,561,800
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	696,700	37,700	27,200	84,300	89,600	732,300
Staten Island	25,000	373,300	16,200	19,100	72,200	700	437,400
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	509,500	18,300	26,000	117,800	.....	517,500
Total	$9,012,000	$59,074,100	$3,729,900	$4,333,300	$9,152,200	$2,985,900	$66,976,500
$564,700 dec., res.		*20,100	17,400	*251,500	*420,800	*210,700	1768,400

*Decrease. †Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		Iowa Central 1st 5s	
1,000	114	2,000	100⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip		1,000	100¼
21,000	90	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
200	89½	10,000	60
5,000	90	Kings Co Elev 1st	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	45
11,000	85	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs		1,000	103⅝
8,000	49¼	5,000	104
2,000	50	L S & Mich So 3½s	
5,000	49¾	1,000	104⅝
At, T & S F adjst 4s		20,000	104½
30,000	66¾	Louis & Nash unified	
5,000	66⅝	6 gold 4s	90¼
62,000	66½	13,000	
5,000	66⅝	Metropolitan Elev 1st	
88,000	66½	4,000	119¼
40,000	66⅝	Met St Ry gen 5s	
10,000	66⅝	5,000	113¼
3,000	66⅝	1,000	113½
3,000	66⅝	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
45,000	66⅝	10,000	73¼
1,000	66⅝	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	
20,000	66⅝	4,000	113½
21,000	66⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
25,000	66⅝	1,000	87⅝
40,000	66⅝	6,000	87¾
100,000	66⅞	Mo K & East 1st	
50,000	66⅝	1,000	98
25,000	66⅞	Mo, K & T 2d	
58,000b8	67	2,000	63
27,000b8	66⅞	2,000	63¼
25,000	66⅝	5,000	63
28,000	66⅝	1,000	63¼
500	67	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
25,000	66⅜	5,000	81½
66,000	66⅝	6,000	82¼
Gen 4s		6,000	82½
11,000	93	Mo Pac 1st cons	
13,000	93⅛	58,000	100½
3,000	93	3,000	100¾
28,000	93⅛	10,000	101
10,000	93	1,000	100¾
3,000	93⅛	49,000	101⅛
25,000	93⅛	5,000s20F	101
25,000	93⅜	30,000	101¼
40,000	93⅛	25,000	101⅜
Austin & N W 1st		15,000s20F	101
1,000	83⅜	5,000	101
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		15,000	101⅛
2,000	107	20,000	101
B & O S W 1st income, Series A		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
7,000	27	2,000	72½
1st inc, Series B		Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000	9	10,000	78½
Brooklyn R T 5s		Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
1,000	96	6,000	120
9,000	96⅛	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		9,000	78¼
15,000	114½	1,000	78⅜
Buff, N. Y. & Erie 1st		5,000	78½
1,000	133	500	78
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		20,000	78¼
4,000	39½	N Y Cent deb 4s	
10,000	40	5,000	104
Cent of N J gen 5s		N Y Cent deb 5s	
2,000	114	1,000	110⅛
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	82¼	9,000	105
10,000	83	1,000	104⅝
9,000	83½	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
17,000s20F	83	32,000	82⅞
20,000	83	1,000	82¾
1,000	83¼	14,000	82⅝
2,000	83	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
4,000	83¼	50,000	62
1,000	83¼	500	61⅝
1,000	83	15,000	62⅛
20,000	83¼	10,000	62
36,000	83⅜	27,000	62¼
4,000	83⅝	20,000	62⅜
28,000	83½	3,000	62¼
7,000	83⅜	40,000	62⅝
2,000	83½	7,000	62¼
61,000	83¾	6,000	62
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		1,500	62⅛
10,000	96⅞	1,000	62
20,000	97	61,000	62¼
13,000	97⅛	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
23,000	97¼	10,000	60
4,000	97⅝	12,000b3	60
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div		30,000	60
10,000	105	16,000	60¼
10,000	105½	45,000	60¼
Omaha & St L 1st		20,000	60⅝
1,000	78	30,000	60⅝
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		30,000	60⅞
2,000	60	25,000	61
15,000	60¼	25,000	61⅛
20,000	60	10,000	61
Oregon R & N 4s		2,000	61¼
2,000	95¾	10,000	60⅝
18,000	96	51,000	61
Oregon Short Line 6s		82,000	60⅝
10,000	127	30,000	61
2,000	127½	20,000	61
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		6,000	61⅛
3,000	105	33,000	61¼
1,000	105¼	13,000	61
3,000s3	105¼	1,000	61¼
Income A 5s		10,000	61⅛
5,000	72¾	27,000	61⅛
10,000b4F	73	93,000	61¼
2,000b3	73	4,000	61¼
Inc B & col trust		3,000	61¼
9,000	51½	6,000	61⅛
5,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 4 and 6 East Fifty-fourth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Caroline G. Reed the two four-story brownstone-front dwellings 4 and 6 East Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.5. The purchaser's name is not made public, but it is said that the present houses will be torn down and a handsome residence erected on the plot. The price paid for both parcels was about $140,000.

William Rankin has sold for about $50,000 the five-story flat 150 West Sixty-fourth Street, 23.4 by 90 by 100.5, taking in part payment a plot of seven lots at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John De Hart, 1,646 and 1,648 Fox Street, two single brick flats, 18.9 by 67 by 100, for $11,000 each; also, for John De Hart, the four-story brick flat at the junction of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, and Fox Streets, for $32,000; also, for Wise & Bendheim, the plot of eight lots on the east side of Gerard Place, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, for $45,000.

Another instance of the change in character of Thirty-third Street just west of Fifth Avenue is afforded by the lease for ten years of No. 22, through Ashforth & Duryee, by the Astor estate to William E. Benjamin, the publisher. The lease of No. 8 for business purposes was reported only recently.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to William H. Schmohl for $20,150 the two three-story brick-front dwellings, with two-story brick tenements at the rear, 26 and 28 Downing Street, 40 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to Thomas F. Roys for $22,900 the five-story brick flat 158 West One Hundred and First Street, 26 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Briggs, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,914.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 399 Greenwich Street and 57 and 59 Beach Street, being at the northeast corner of the streets named, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store on Greenwich Street and five-story brick flat, with two stores on Beach Street. Due on judgment, $25,074.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Silas B. Brownell, referee, 113 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,438.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, south side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, 20 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte L. Ransom, referee, 77 East Tenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 69.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,551.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 1,627 Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 75.9, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $14,962.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 2,267 Second Avenue, west side, 60.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 70, four-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $11,145.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Harrison Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Morton Place, for three two-story and attic frame dwellings, 27 by 32 and 27.6 by 33.6; C. J. Singhi, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $13,500.

Unionport Road, west side, 25 feet south of Jackson Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 18.6 by 40; G. P. D'Auria, owner; W. Wilcox of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 39 to 51 Gansevoort Street, to a two-story brick and iron market; the Eastmans Company of New York, owner; H. E. Gest, architect; cost, $800.

No. 712 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with stores; Paul Chopak of 109 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. H. Griebel, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 648 and 650 First Avenue, to a six-story brick brewery; P. Skelly of 51 West Sixteenth Street, owner; Louis Oberlin, architect; cost, $200.

Courtlandt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; G. Tacinelli of 622 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Gargin, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 6.

AVENUE C, w s, Lot 69, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x125; Louisa Hensey, widow, &c., to Mary E. Hensey, ¼ part. 10
BROOK AV, w s, 82 ft s of 170th St, 48x 25; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company. 1
BROOME ST, 244, and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, Augustus Purdy to Charles A. and Orville N. Purdy. 1
CENTRE ST, 208, 25x44x26x44.6; Centre St, 218, 23.7x35.8x23.8x37.8; Joseph Hastings and others to William E. Hastings. 1
COENTIES SLIP, 7, 9, and 11, s w corner of Water St, 76.8x45.2x75.2x45; Louis H. Sullivan to Dankmar Adler. 1
DE LAY, 1,228; Emil S. Levi and wife to John S. Tobin. 1
LONGFELLOW ST, e s, Lot 324, amended map of Section B of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Philip J. Leddy to Belle Levi... 5,100
LORILLARD ST, s s, at e e of Lot 1, leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5x50x91x61, with parts excepted; Maurice Mayer to Annie Donohue. 1
LOT 51, map of Hunt estate; Charles McIntyre to William H. Harden. 10,786
LOT 395, map of Section A of the Vyse estate; Philip J. Leddy to Belle Levi... 1
MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 210, map of Washingtonville; Kate A. Albee to Catherine E. Allison. 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to George Walton. 1
WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x irregular; Simon Danzig and Esther M. Cohen to Michael Cowen. 1
1ST AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 112th St, 25x80; Carmela Palareno to Raffaele Bove. 17,000
2D AV, n w corner of 95th St, 25.7x75; George W. Eggers and wife to Andrew Davey. 1
3D AV, n s, 171.8 ft e of 4th St, 33.4x 114; Lillian Husson to Henry H. Barnard. 1
5TH AV, e s, 97 ft n of 73d St, 47.1x 100; Alfred D. Bell and wife to John W. Simpson. 10
6TH AV, e s, 79.2 ft s of 25th St, 19.7x 90; Ellen E. Goodkind and wife to Ellen L. Hemenway. 1
22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Henry Y. Satterlee and others to the rector, &c., of Calvary Church. 1
55TH ST, 45 West, 18.0x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Sadie S. Dearborn. 32,500
59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Helen L. Foley to Rosina Volhart. 10
63D ST, 149 West, 16.9x100.5; Joseph L. Stanton to Kate D. Thompson. 15,000
69TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Theodore F. Morris to Austin F. Morris. 1
69TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Helen L. K. Morris and another to Theodore F. Morris. 1
78TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x102.2; Andrew Davey and wife to George W. Eggers. 1
82D ST, n s, 139.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.1x 102.2; Walter Reid to John McLaughlin. 1
82D ST, n s, 139.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.1x 102.2; Kate F. Reid and another, by guardian, to John McLaughlin. 7,625
87TH ST, 554 East, 17.2x59.7x17.2x59.4; John Furlong to Edward Fountain. Omitted.
94TH ST, 173 East, 18.9x100.8; Emma Hassinger to John Riefe. 1
95TH ST, 28 West, 18x100.8; Rosa Denzer to Ernestine Josephi. 100
97TH ST, n s, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Frank Moore to Enia Moore. 1
114TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Carmela Palareno to Raffaele Bove. 13,000
116TH ST, s s, 555.6 ft e of 8th Av, 21x 100.11; Walter Reid to John Furlong. Omitted
126TH ST, n s, 254.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17x 99.11; Frederick Aldhous and wife to John Batton. 17,000
126TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Monroe L. Simon to Julia K. Simon. 1
133D ST, 42 East, 20x99.11; Dorman T. Warren to Robert J. Horner. 9,000
180TH ST, 163 East, 20x92.1x20x100.4; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company.. 1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Herman, to Johanna Hoffman; 324 East 71st St, double store, 1 11-12 years. 1,560
GREGG, Robert G., to Patrick Stevens; 585 2d Av, 4 years 11 months and 20 days. 2,000
HUTCHINS, H. C., to James H. Manninger and another; 21 West 23d St, 3 years. 2,800
KNOBLOCH, Louise, to Paul Roehl; 975 1st Av, 5 years. 1,168
NEVINS, John F., to Dennis A. Kennelly; 10 and 11 South St, 21 years. 2,000

SCHALKENSTEIN, Albert, to Abraham Kurtz; 813 Delancey St, 5 years. 780
TAYLOR, Thomas, to Adolph Stephan; Melrose Av, n w corner of 153d St, store &c., 2 11-12 years. 240
WEINTHAL, Solomon S., to Henry W. Neubeck and another; 520 Willis Av, 5 years. $180 240

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUM, Andrew K., to George P. Mellick and another, executors, &c.; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 3 years. 9,000
BAUM, Andrew K., to Margaretha C. Giegerich; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, demand. 3,000
BAUM, Andrew K., to David Mayer Brewing Company; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 1 year. 700
BERG, Louis R., to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; s e corner of 73d St and 4th Av, 1 year. 3,000
BOOKER, Jessie M. and Thomas P., to Edward A. Everit; s s of 32d St, 387.6 ft w of 8th Av, installments. 500
BOYD, Jennie B. and Harkness, to The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 183.10 ft s of 135th St, extends to St. Nicholas Av, 3 years. 100,000
COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, runs w 111x w 60.9 to 152d St, ¼ year. 4,950
DAESCHLER, Joseph and Emily K., to the German Savings Bank of New York; s s of 134th St, 125 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year. 13,000
DEARBORN, Sadie S., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 45 West 55th St, 3 years. 25,000
DEVLIN, Michael E. and Helen K., to Michel Valentine; n w corner of Avenue B and 8th St, 3 years. 1,000
DONOHUE, Annie, to Catharine C. Hill; s e s of Lorillard St, Lot 125, map of lands of the Rev. William Powell, 24th Ward, 3 years. 8,000
FOUNTAIN, Edward, to John Furlong; 554 East 87th St, 1 year. 2,000
FRANKEL, Pauline, to Serena Wronkow; s s of 106th St, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years. 4,000
GARESCHE, Laura C., to Frederic R. Coudert and another, trustees, &c.; 169, 156, and 138 Beekman St; 143 and 145 Centre St and 217 and 219 Elm St; Centre St, 220 and 222 and 212; Thompson St, 68 to 74; Spring St, 345 and 347; University Place, 52, and 22 to 26 East 12th St, 5 years. 10,000
GROSE, Joseph, to William A. Hoe and others; 237 West 16th St, 1 year. 2,000
HOLMES, Melissa R. and John A., to Matilda Grabfelder; 1,777 1st Av, ½ year. 2,000
JOHNSTONE, Mary C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e corner of West End Av and 103d St, 2 years. 25,000
KENNELLY, Dennis A., to John F. Nevins and another; 10 and 11 South St, leasehold, installments. 14,000
LONERGAN, Thomas, to Charles Duffy; s s of 9th St, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 2,000
MARTIN, John, to Charles Nette; e s of 1st Av, 25 ft s of 85th St, 3 years. 10,000
McLAUGHLIN, John, to William R. Hutton and another, trustees; 325 East 92d St, 3 years. 13,000
McRAE, Christopher, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e s of Samuel St, 84 ft s e of Prospect Av, 1 year. 3,000
MEYER, Caroline, to Margaret H. A. Smith; n s of 48th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year. 500
MURPHY, Mary, to David Mayer Brewing Company; n e corner of Walnut St and 9th Av, 24th Ward, 1 year. 500
NEUSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to George Wolf; n s of 160th St, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 months. 2,000
PELL, Alfred D., to United States Trust Company; s e corner of 5th Av and 74th St, 1 year. 200,000
PELL, Alfred D., to United States Trust Company; e s of 5th Av, 97 ft n of 73d St, 1 year. 70,000
PEMBROOK, Theodore K. and Bertha M., to Ellen L. Hemenway; 36 West 69th St, 3 years. 35,000
PHILLIPS, F. Stanhope, to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 115th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year. 15,000
PHILLIPS, F. Stanhope, to Susan M. Robertson, as guardian, &c.; n s of 115th St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year. 8,000
PHILLIPS, F. Stanhope, to Florence W. Carpenter, executrix; n s of 115th St, 250 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year. 7,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; 500 Bergen Av and 660 to 664 East 148th St, ¼ year. 10,000
RYAN, Agnes K., to Paul Fuller and another, trustees; 1,555 Broadway, 47.9 ft n of 46th St, 3 years. 35,000
RYAN, Mary, the Bowery Savings Bank; n e s of Chambers St, 40.4 ft s e of City Hall Place; Reade St, s w s, at s s of City Hall Place, runs s e 53.2x s w 38.11x n 48 to City Hall Place x n e 16.3, 5 years. 122,500
SAUER, George W., to George Ehret; s w corner of 8th Av and 155th St, 1 year. 5,980
SCHWARTZ, Max and Morris, to Ludwig Weinberger; 28 and 30 Avenue A, 2 years. 8,000
SIMPSON, John W., to Alfred D. Pell; s e s of 5th Av, 97 ft n of 73d St, 1 year. 46,000
SINGHI, Carrie J., to Ellen Hardy; n e corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, 1 year. 2,500
SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Harriet E. Wilcox; n e corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, 3 years. 15,000
TAYLOR, Charles H., to F. Kingsbury Curtis and another, trustees; 234 East 58th St, 3 years. 7,000
VOLZ, John, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 85th St, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 16,000
WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s s of 96th St, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 40,000
WALTON, George, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Av, ½ year and demand, (two mortgages) 58,500
WIRTH, William, to Rosa Wirth; n s of Broome St, 25 ft e of Lewis St, 3 years. 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Lilian H., as executor, to Emily V. Jackson. 3,022
BERNHAMMER, Theodore, to William Rothschild and others, executors, &c. Omitted.
BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, &c., to Edward F. Meyers. 8,500
CRUGER, S. Van R., executor, &c., to Maud du Mureuel, three mortgages. Nominal
CRUGER, S. Van R., to Catharine V. R. Turnbull. 10,000
DEARTH, Cornelia Van R., to Cornelia Van R. Dearth and another, as trustees. Nominal
EDGAR, George, and another to Judson Lawson. 8,750
FOX, George J., to Alfred Epstein. 1,500
JUNG, Jacob, and another to William Mohr. 2,000
KRESS, Christiane, and another, executors, &c., to David Mayer Brewing Company. 2,000
MACDONELL, Allan G., to Julia Knapp. Nominal
PALARENO, Carmela, to Raffaele Bove, two mortgages. 2,250
POWELL, Sarah H., to Robert and Esther H. Barnes. 3,000
SANDS, Ella L., to Mary C. Feitner. 3,000
SETON HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY to Hugh Doon. Omitted.
STEEVES, John F., to Joseph Buttner. 1,200
STICKNEY, Joseph, to Joseph Stickney, as guardian. 3,000
STICKNEY, Joseph, as guardian, &c., to Ella T. Stickney. Nom.
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William B. Boorum, executor, &c. 13,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Adeline P. Kidd. 9,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank. 18,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the North River Savings Bank. 25,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James Sullivan. 7,500
WEBBER, William G., to Adam Hellmerich. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36 to 56; George Delaheide against William H. Lake, owner; Dickson & Turnbull, contractors.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Landon & Co. against Anna J. Lennon, owner and contractor; William F. Lennon, contractor.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 186th St, 25x100; John D. Kennedy against Henry Mason, owner; Otto Holmgren, contractor. 24
48TH ST, 159 East; Thomas Morgan against Peter A. Cassidy, owner and contractor. 805
50TH ST, 552 West; William Allan & Co. against the Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; E. A. Kroenke, contractor.
62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor. 1,680
110TH ST, 535 West; Herbert Greason against Augusta Christ, owner; R. B. Corbett, contractor. 106
137TH ST, 519 East; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against John Klein, owner; W. E. Elderd, contractor. 147
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Enoch C. Bell with George Walton, fifteen payments. $47,500

Lis Pendens.

BAYARD ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 31.10x 49.11x31.10x49.9; Henrietta M. Bostwick and another, trustees, against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Prentice.
BAYARD ST, n e corner of Chrystie St, 31.10x 49.11x31.10x49.9; Anna Van S. Raynor against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Prentice.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4, map of Northern Division of North Melrose, Westchester, excepting part released; Andrew M. Clute, as trustee, against Richard Stoker, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. M. Clute.
MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Ellen Bannister against Alice M. Mullen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.
PERRY ST, 99; Abby A. Potter against Henry C. De Witt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.
PLEASANT AV, s s, 50 ft n of 107th St, 50.11x 75; William Rankin against George A. Reeber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 37.6x100; George F. Gifford against John Witt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.
ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St.) 64; also Orchard St, s e corner of Broome St, 22.9x60; Clara F. Weismann and others against Augustus W. Weismann, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, L. F. Doyle.
VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Pauline Knight against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.
97TH ST, s s, 177.5 ft e of University Place, 25x 98.11; Charles E. Bigelow against Louise H. Reuter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Brace.
18TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x70; the Berger Manufacturing Company against A. L. Frost and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.
25TH ST, s s, 233.3 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x98.9; Charles S. Daley against Elizabeth J. Sagendorf, (partition;) attorneys, Logan, Demond & Harby.
98TH ST, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x 100.11; Mary Hoyt against Dexter B. Horton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. D. Philips.
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x 100; Herman Schiffer against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.
153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; James K. Holmes and another against Thomas Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Laig.
162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch against Joseph P. Turner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Civil causes; jury.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
138—Flinn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carroll Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 12 M.
25—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
45—Pittman vs. same.
47—Leonard vs. tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. tug Royal.
62—Kingswell SS. Co. vs. No. Am. Trans. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals began the Saratoga Summer term yesterday. The court took up the motion calendar. No decisions were handed down. Calendar for to-day: 1242, 1256, 1266, 1251, 1254, 1258, 1265, 1262, 1263, 1267, 1274, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, and 1277.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
14—Baker vs. Mayor, &c.
16—People ex rel. Coler vs. Lord.
23—In re Laudy.
26—Kennedy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
28—Palmer vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
29—Spellman vs. Looschen.
30—Daly vs. Walrath.
31—Lyon vs. Brown.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
2—Daily vs. Horrman.
3—Smith vs. Fisher.
4—Berlin vs. Brouew.
6—In re Santoro.
6—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
7—Philia. Wareh'se Co. vs. Roome.
8—In re Cubberly.
9—Bedell vs. Arnold.
10—Parker vs. United Fuel Gas Generator Co.
11—La Forge vs. La Forge.
12—In re Campbell.
13—Kalish vs. Kalish.
14—Steringer vs. Dyer.
15—In re Nat. State Bk. of Oneida.
16—In re McCaffrey.
17—Jones vs. Eldridge.
18—In re Thurnire.
19—Silva vs. Whiteman.
20—Quinn vs. York.
21—Dermody vs. Benz.
22—In re Van Pelt.
23—In re Franklin Bk. Note Co. vs. Mackay.
24—Mullarkey vs. Robinson.
25—Egan vs. Robinson.
26—In re Pell.
27—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
28—Shipman vs. Moore.
29—People, &c., vs. Brickner.
30—Same vs. Frank.
31—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein.
32—Lyford vs. Nash.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Kelly vs. Brown. Preferred causes.
6908—Steeves vs. Stelber.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned for trial. Special Term for trial.
5955—Richter vs. the Mayor, &c.
6092—Eno vs. Christ.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Connor vs. Hartley.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6071—Delafield vs. Van Kleek.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6528—Bates vs. Morgan.
3327—Merritt vs. Merritt.
6504—Crans vs. Crans.
6611—Olsson vs. Mullen.
6543—Miller vs. Leo.
6013—Welch vs. Hasbrouck.
6503—Stafford vs. Carigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1966—Walker vs. Roswig.
6455—Davies vs. Davies.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People.
1—Lewis Fullerson.
2—Joseph Zaccarono.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Timothy Collins.
5—Pietro Indelli.
6—Philip Ryan.
7—The Metropolitan Traction Co.
8—Robert Hoey, John Brown, and Thomas Cosgrove.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
16526—Clark vs. Riter & Conley Co.
16382—Kelly vs. Southard.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15136—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
16570—Franklin National Bank vs. Lewin.
16571—Same vs. same.
16065—Finn vs. Murray.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15081—Simon vs. Ellinger.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
8468—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
10637—Wiggin vs. J. W. O'Bannon Co.
10730—Rothmund vs. Martin.
10764—Dembinsky vs. Schmulewitz.
10765—Same vs. same.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
10984—Boardman vs. Kinney.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry.
9337—Loughrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11819—Freeman vs. N. Y. City Baptist M. Society.
Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8564—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
9325—Case vs. Washburn.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10009—Homan vs. Michael.
4739—Totten vs. Campbell.
5928—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9188—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
9678—Brignole vs. Lazzari.
9610—Same vs. same.
11114—Fillipini vs. Lazzari.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
10994—Govin vs. Dickey.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
2—Charles Grandjean.
3—Thomas Orden.
4—Mary Stripp.
5—Edward M. Eagleton.
6—Eugene A. O'Brien.
7—Terence Kenny.
8—Jeannie W. McCourt.
9—John Devlin.
10—William E. Devling.
11—John Hagan.
12—Samuel Hart, Sr.
13—Joseph Richardson.
14—William Bloomfield.
15—Patrick Sheehan..
16—Alphonsus A. Franck
17—Alexander S. Hunter
18—Forrest Delaney.
19—Christian Hachemeister.
20—Ledyard Avery.
21—Terence A. McCauley.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.
1386—Contested will of Ruby Tilden Paine.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be argued. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5090—Browne vs. Merriman.
5091—Foley vs. same.
5133—Gebauer vs. same.
2256—Strauss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
541—Ulkes vs. same.
1121—McWilliams vs. McArthur.
413—Levitsky vs. Kaizer.
914—First Nat. Bank vs. Gilmer.
4632—Timpone vs. D., D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
972—Way vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
619—Arden vs. Mansfield.
987—Kirby vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
446—Fox vs. Uhlig.
724—Cohen vs. Lynch.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
937—Marthaler vs. Hellbrun.
1043—Oberman vs. Balback.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
5227½—Deneby vs. Mc-Cloud.
5237—Woods vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
986—Russell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5216½—Zeltner vs. Irwin
1153—Haskins vs. Davis.
1154—Hollins vs. Schoemaker.
1155—Velnberg vs. Kosmet.
1156—Deady vs. Scanlan.
1157—Heath vs. Mishvitz.
1158—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
1159—Brady vs. Weber.
1160—Same vs. Bloss.
1161—Carpenter vs. Which.
1163—Casabianca vs. Troja.
1164—Carley vs. Helmrath.
694—Meyer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5033—Rosenberg vs. Tauser.
4507—Rosenberg vs. Rathbun.
5094—Koeppel vs. Standard Caster & Wheel Co.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
992—Hoetzel vs. Well.
1828—Grazinowski vs. List.
966—Mecell vs. Teutelbaum.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
1073—Sganga vs. Solinger.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
5025—Bilas vs. Levi.
4773—Kleiner vs. Grossman.
4566—Anderson vs. McCoy.
4568—Hunter vs. Taylor.
4872—Seaman vs. Murtha.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolener.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4934—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Clarke.
5121—Di Hierapolis vs. Reilly.
5122—Same vs. same.
5088—Siebert vs. Guttermen.
5248—Daniels vs. Solomon.
4782—Miner vs. Hill.
4902—Graves Elevator Co. vs. Merritt.
4972—Bonwit vs. Schulof
4847—Doblin vs. Fagan.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stein
3707—Fisher vs. W. J. Merritt Co.
4078—Pendford vs. Farmer.
4447—Tucker vs. Perkins
3706—Graham vs. Krause
4089—Roth vs. Phillips.
4960—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Moebus.
3461¼—Duckworth vs. Kane.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4987—Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. vs. Burnett.
Highest number reached in regular call, 5087.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Patrick Dolan.
2—Michael Delaney.
3—Samuel McBride.
4—Charles Baldwin.

FOUND DYING IN A SWAMP.

Octogenarian Lost His Way, and Died Soon After Rescue.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 6.—Ephraim Soden, aged eighty years, died at his home near Spotswood, ten miles from here last night after having lain in the woods for four days too weak to move. On Wednesday of last week Soden walked through the woods between Helmetta and Spotswood to call on a relative. He lost his way on returning and wandered into a swamp grown to a dense thicket. He evidently wandered about in this swamp until he became exhausted, then fell down and was unable to rise.

Searching parties were sent out after the old man when it was found that he did not return and they searched without success all day Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. He was found yesterday morning with his head under a fallen tree. Nearly all his clothing had been torn from him. The old man partially revived while he was being carried to his home, but did not recover sufficiently to tell the story of his wanderings. Medical attendance was summoned, but Soden died about 10 o'clock last night.

Lineman Instantly Killed.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 6.—Barney Brown, thirty-six years old, a lineman employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, fell from a sixty-foot pole to-day and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and three children living at 25 Boerum Street, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS,
beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13.

SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Strong, willing, honest, Protestant girl; three in family; $10 month. Call, after 6, Greene, 981 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, or on before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM ROSEA, Executor. JAMES S. ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Morrill & Rogers, No. 31 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 31 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 25d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Prescott Square, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 403, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPH SON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

IRELAND, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN IRELAND, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said John Ireland for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 2, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Assignee. ROUNDS & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. New York City my3-1aw6wTu

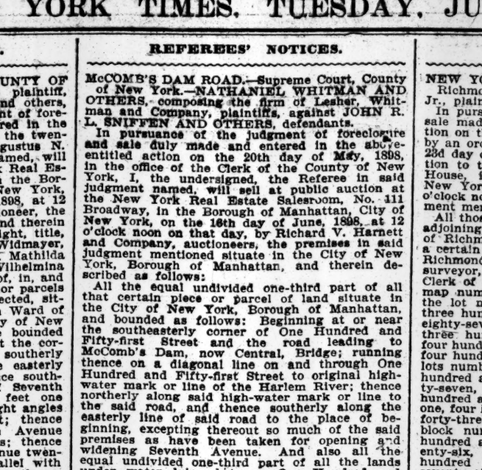
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in as will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of said George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer. —Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

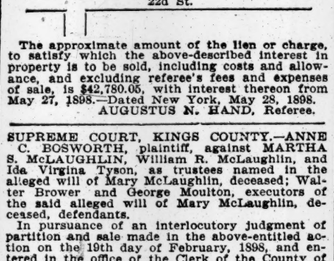
SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virginia Tyson, trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

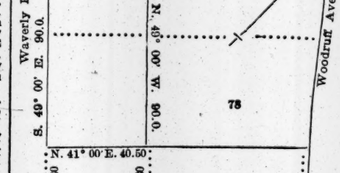
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central, Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as laid out by William L. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, drainage, advantages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the exterior line opposite the lands mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles B. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $198,170.83, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,593.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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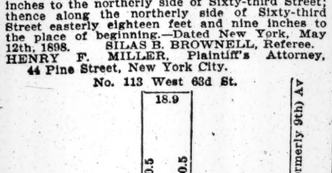
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the last will and testament of Johanna B. Widmayer, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the ninth day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1820, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 25, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,988.81. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je3-2aw3wTu&F&je24

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER CHANLONE and ELLEN DYSON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated the 9th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898.—Dated May 3, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 41 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, June 8, Noon|Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon|Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 A.M.|Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon|Germanic, July 20, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT, and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS.....June 11
MANITOBA.....June 18
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND EVERY RECENT APPLIANCE. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, June 18, Noon|Anchoria, July 9, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon|Furnessia, July 16, Noon
City of Rome, July 2, Noon, and Sept. 10.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Touraine.....June 11|La Bourgogne.....July 2
La Gascogne.....June 18|La Tourraine.....July 9
La Bretagne.....June 25|La Navarre.....July 16
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland, Limd.
Victoria.....June 11|Alexandra.....June 25
Boadicea.....June 18|Winifreda.....July 2
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
P

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Manhattan Company Awaiting the Board's Action on the West Street Franchise.

RUSSELL SAGE'S CRITICISM

The Financier Declares That the Commissioners Are Trying to Put the Responsibility on the Mayor and Controller.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company will hold its regular weekly meeting at noon to-day, but it is understood that no action will be taken with reference to the company's applications for additional franchises which are pending before the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The committee decided at last week's meeting to await the action of the board upon the form of contract for the West Street franchise before submitting detailed propositions for the other contemplated extensions. It is expected that the board will be ready to act upon the West Street matter at its meeting Thursday.

Russell Sage, who is a member of the Manhattan Extension Committee, yesterday gave utterance to a sharp criticism of the action of the board at last Thursday's meeting in appointing the Mayor and the Controller as members of a committee to fix the compensation to be demanded by the city for the West Street franchise. He said:

"The action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners in appointing Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler with Mr. Orr upon a Compensation Committee to agree upon the amount Manhattan should pay for the West Street franchise is an attempt to throw the responsibility of a reasonable rate upon the Mayor and Controller, and is unwarranted. The taxpayers of this city have been treated shamefully by the commission, which has spent $450,000 of the people's money and has accomplished nothing. It has dilly-dallied its time away at unnecessary expense.

"Instead of making the Mayor and Controller scapegoats for what the commission must know is to come, it should treat the matter in a business-like manner. A 'hole in the ground' is not feasible on account of lack of funds for some time to come, and the only other remedy is for Manhattan to increase its facilities upon a reasonable basis. We are now the largest single taxpayer in New York, and are willing to make further large investments, but for transportation purposes only, and not to regenerate dead real estate deals."

Mr. Sage declared that the Manhattan Company's offer of one-half of 1 per cent. upon the gross earnings of the proposed lines was as much as the city ought to exact for the franchises, in view of the increase of taxable property which would be sure to result from the extension of the Manhattan system. Such extension, he said, was the only practicable plan at present for the improvement of the transit facilities of the city and the opening up of new territory for residence purposes.

In the course of the interview Mr. Sage took occasion to praise the financial policy of the Tammany administration.

"As a large taxpayer," he said, "I was pleased to see the Mayor call a halt on unnecessary expenditures and check the policy of running the city into debt. The Mayor and the Controller have enough to do in attending to the finances of the city without being bothered with little details, like the rate of compensation in a contract with the Manhattan Company. The Rapid Transit Commissioners are paid to attend to such matters, and they ought not to attempt to evade the responsibility."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday afternoon that he was too busy to discuss Mr. Sage's statements. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the commission, said that $450,000, the amount mentioned by Mr. Sage, was more than double the sum thus far expended by that body.

"The amount paid out by the city on the requisition of the board," said Mr. Delafield, "has been about $214,000. There are some other claims pending which are not included in that sum. As to Mr. Sage's criticism of the action of the board in appointing the Mayor and Controller as members of the Committee on Compensation, it has been well understood all along that the opinions of those officials upon such matters would have great weight with the board. The Mayor and Controller have charge of the city's financial affairs, and are directly responsible to the taxpayers, and it is natural that the board should ask their advice upon questions affecting the public treasury."

The discrepancy between the figures mentioned by Mr. Sage and those given by Mr. Delafield as to the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission to date, lies in the fact that Mr. Sage includes the expenditures of both the present Commissioners and their predecessors, while Mr. Delafield reckons only from the date of the appointment of the present board, which was the beginning of the underground railroad project. The former board proceeded on different lines, and the present Commissioners accept no responsibility for its expenditures.

JOHN McGLUE ACQUITTED.

He Is Not Held Responsible for the Death of Scanlon.

John McGlue of 122 Haliday Street, Jersey City, was placed on trial before Judge Blair, in the General Sessions Court, Jersey City, yesterday, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of James Scanlon, his brother-in-law, on Feb. 5.

The trouble originated in a quarrel between McGlue and his wife. Scanlon interfered and the two men fought. McGlue knocked Scanlon down, and he was picked up dead. The defense was that death was caused by heart disease rather than by the blow.

County Physician Converse, who made the autopsy, testified that death might have resulted from either congestion of the brain or affection of the heart, but both were probably caused by the excitement and exertion of the fight.

When James J. Murphy was summing up for the defense he said that Scanlon had gone out looking for McGlue.

"He did not!" shouted Mrs. Scanlon from her place in the courtroom. "He was a quiet, peaceable man, and you're a liar!" She was removed from the courtroom.

McGlue was acquitted.

MME. NEVILLE'S SUICIDE.

In Letters Found She Showed Solicitude for Her Son.

Among the effects turned over to Coroner Zucca in the case of Mme. Sara A. Neville, who committed suicide in her apartments on Saturday, at 328 West Fifty-second Street, was a summons for her to show cause yesterday morning before Judge O'Gorman, in the Tenth District Court, why she should not be dispossessed from her apartments at that number. The complainant in the case was Peter J. Hester, the landlord.

An undated letter to the press of this city was also found, in which she asked the papers to aid Louis Aldrich of the Actors' Fund in his endeavors to get up a benefit for her son, now in the care of Sister Marie Austin in Fifty-first Street. Among other letters was one addressed to Mrs. Moore, mother of Annabelle Moore. In it Mme. Neville spoke of her intention to kill herself.

Mrs. Moore said that Mme. Neville had a daughter in a theatrical company in the West, and that her husband is a wealthy man in St. Louis. There was also a letter to Louis Aldrich, the actor.

Oscar Hammerstein in Court.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument in the contempt proceedings brought against Oscar Hammerstein by Andrew Freedman, receiver for the Olympia, in the controversy now going on by which Mr. Hammerstein seeks to retain possession of the theatre. Fred House, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, set forth the transactions between the latter and the New York Life Insurance Company, and the manager's subsequent troubles with Mr. Freedman, including Mr. Hammerstein's successful attempt in gaining entrance into the theatre. The Court gave Mr. House until to-day to submit further affidavits. It has been decided that the sale of the Olympia will be held June 28.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUIT BY LANDLORD FOR DOUBLE RENT.—William Fosdick on Nov. 1, 1895, leased from John Regan the premises 65 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, in this city, for six months, ending May 1, 1896, for $75 a month, payable in advance. On March 15 Mr. Fosdick gave notice that he would quit on the 1st of May. On April 12 his child was taken sick in the house with scarlet fever, and continued to be sick with this disease until May 18. The case was reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health, and one of the Inspectors took charge of it. He issued an order to Fosdick that he should not leave the premises "until the child was through disquamating," and he had ordered the premises to be fumigated. On May 18 the house was fumigated, and Mr. Fosdick left on the 19th, having thus held over for eighteen days. Mr. Regan sued Mr. Fosdick in the City Court for double rent for May, under the provisions of the statute of 1819. A judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the first trial was affirmed by the General Term of the City Court, but was reversed last February by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which held, by Justice McAdam, that the statute rendering a tenant liable for double rent where he holds over after giving notice of his intention to quit, applies only to a tenancy where the term is indefinite, and the tenant has the right and seeks by notice to terminate it. It was held also that a renewal of the lease because of the holding over would not be implied where the tenant was prevented from removing by the action of the Board of Health in quarantining the family, and the tenant in such case was liable, if at all, only for the time he actually occupied the premises. On the second trial the complaint was dismissed, and an affirmance of that decision by the General Term of the City Court was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Gildersleeve giving the opinion. The only question left to be considered, Justice Gildersleeve said, was whether or not the defendant was liable for single rent of the eighteen days' occupation of the premises. He held that under the pleadings the defendant was not entitled to maintain an action for use and occupation, the complaint being solely for double rent. The complaint was held, therefore, to have been properly dismissed.

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.—Henry Cogan, who died Jan. 4, 1886, by his will, made in July, 1883, directed, in substance, that during the life of his wife, his real estate, situated at First Avenue and East Eleventh Street, should be kept intact, and the rents applied to her support. Upon her death it was to be sold, the proceeds divided into as many shares as the testator had children, and these children, or the persons then representing their stock, were each to receive one share, except that the testator's son, Henry Cogan, was set aside as the representative of his stock, and his wife and children designated as such in his stead, and the trust as to their share was continued until all should be old enough to be properly intrusted with the control of their property. When the will was executed, the testator's wife and his son Henry were living. Henry was married, and there was living one child of the marriage. Before the testator's death, Henry's wife and child had died, he had remarried, and a child by such second wife was born four months after the death of the testator, and since that time three other children have been born, one of them after the death, in March, 1895, of the testator's widow. In an action in the Supreme Court in this city by John Cogan and another, as executors and trustees, against Annie E. McCabe and others, to obtain a settlement of their accounts, and for a construction of the will, Justice Cohen, before whom the case was tried, has given a decision, holding that the remainders limited to different children of the testator, upon the life estate of his widow, are contingent and not vested. No interest vested in any of the remainder, the Court held, until the death of the widow, as of which time the conversion of the real estate and the direction to divide its proceeds took effect. Only those members, therefore, of the different classes take, who were in existence at the prescribed time of distribution. The gift being only of the proceeds of real estate sold, the Court held that by the words the "lawful heirs" of Henry Cogan, the testator intended "those of his kindred or blood who take by the Statute of Distributions." It was held, also, that the limitation as to the children of Henry Cogan "until his youngest child shall have attained the age of twenty-one years," was for the joint lives of the testator's widow and for the minority of his grandchild en ventre sa mère at the time of testator's death, for the use of the testator's widow during her life, and after her death for the use of the second wife of the son Henry, and her children born and to be born during the existence of the trust, with remainder to such children, contingent upon their surviving until the termination of the trust by the grandchild en ventre sa mère at the time of testator's death attaining her majority or dying during her minority.

THE REV. D. C. POTTER'S CASE.

Supreme Court Says He Must Not Live in the Mission House.

The judgment secured some time ago by the Rev. Daniel C. Potter in the proceedings brought by him in the Fourth Municipal Court against the New York City Baptist Mission Society and others to regain possession of apartments on the second floor of the Church House of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at 162 Second Avenue, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, in which Presiding Justice Beekman and Justice Gildersleeve concurred.

The Rev. Mr. Potter claimed to have been forcibly dispossessed from these premises by the Mission Society. He alleged in his petitions that he was in peaceable possession under an arrangement between himself and Mrs. Julia Ross, as lessee of the entire premises, of which that occupied by him formed a part. The reversal is based upon entirely technical grounds. By Section 2,235 of the Code of Civil Procedure the applicant in such proceedings must present "to the Judge or Justice a petition describing the premises of which possession is claimed and the interest therein of the petitioner or person whom he represents."

The court holds that because of the defect in the petition in not describing the interest of the petitioner the District Court did not acquire jurisdiction of the subject matter of the proceedings. Mr. Potter must therefore, in order to get possession of the premises, begin a new proceeding and have another prolonged trial in the Municipal Court.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE'S REMOVAL.

Dr. Paul Gibier's Headquarters Are Now at Suffern, N. Y.

The main hospital and laboratories of the Pasteur Institute, established about ten years ago, have been removed to the new buildings at Suffern, about seven miles from Tuxedo, and the building of the institute, at Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, was given up yesterday.

The institute here was first opened in a small three-story brick building at 178 West Tenth Street, by Dr. Paul Gibier, and patients who were bitten by dogs were treated by inoculation as a preventive of hydrophobia. Dr. Gibier also conducted a series of experiments in bacteriology. The patients who came to be inoculated against hydrophobia were not numerous at the beginning, but the laboratory grew very rapidly, and in three years Dr. Gibier was able to enlarge his business, and built a six-story brick house in Central Park West. With the extension of the laboratory the number of animals necessary for making the experiments was increased, and these had to be quartered elsewhere. A farm was leased at Bayside, L. I., and here a number of horses, sheep, dogs, rabbits, cows, and guinea pigs were quartered.

The institute continued to flourish, and then Dr. Gibier conceived the idea of enhancing the value of the institution by combining it with a sanitarium. So two years ago he purchased a farm of 200 acres of well wooded land, near Suffern, and erected several buildings, and soon opened a sanitarium for the treatment of consumptive patients by the Pasteur method. Over twenty-five patients were in a little while housed there.

It was owing to the effort of Senator Ahearn, whose brother was treated by Dr. Gibier, that a bill was passed appropriating $6,000 a year in provision for free treatment of the poor at the institute.

About six months ago Dr. Gibier began building at Suffern the other houses for the hydrophobia and other patients, and for the laboratories. The institute has also opened a branch or reception hospital at 313 West Twenty-third Street.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Professorship in the Law School Named After Stephen P. Nash—Gifts to the University.

The Trustees of Columbia University, President Low presiding, met in the university building yesterday afternoon. The death of Stephen P. Nash was announced, and, in recognition of his services as member of the Board of Trustees for thirty years, it was decided to name one of the professorships in the Law School the Nash Professorship of Law. The board will attend the funeral of Mr. Nash in a body.

The resignation of Dr. W. H. Draper from the College of Physicians and Surgeons was announced, and in recognition of his work he was made professor emeritus for life. It was voted to extend the use of the library to the College of the City of New York.

The following gifts were announced: From Miss Catherine W. Brewer, $6,000, for the establishment of a lectureship of Celestial mechanics, to be filled by George William Hill; from Jacob H. Schiff, $15,000, to establish a fellowship in political science.

Joseph W. Harper of the Class of '48, who was for over twenty years a Trustee of the university, left to it by his will a bequest of $5,000, to be applied to such purposes as the Trustees thought advisable. In recognition of this gift the Trustees established two scholarships in the college, to be known as the Harper Scholarships, to be open to competition to graduates of the City High Schools.

A gift of like amount received during the last few years from Abram S. Hewitt of the Class of '42 was recognized in like manner by the establishment of two Hewitt Scholarships, also open to graduates of the City High Schools. One of these scholarships will be offered each year.

A NEW LIBRARY OPENED.

New York Free Circulating Library Starts Its Tenth Branch.

The New York Free Circulating Library, of which A. E. Bostwick is chief librarian, opened its tenth branch yesterday, at 215 East Thirty-fourth Street, as a permanent institution. It is in charge of a librarian and three assistants. Two floors, well lighted and ventilated, are in use; the lower and larger one is stocked with about 4,000 volumes for circulation, fiction being, of course, the predominating class. A distinctive feature of this branch is that the shelves are open to the public. Those who wish to secure books from them may look the array over personally and make their selections. The reading room, where most of the important New York newspapers are on file, is on the floor above. There is a small reference library on the same floor, which will be added to from time to time.

The list of circulating volumes contains a large proportion of standard works in the English tongue. Foreign books will be borrowed from other branches, to discover what demand there is for them, and if they prove popular foreign works will be purchased for this branch. The library will be open on week days from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M. Each applicant for books, who presents a satisfactory reference and is over ten years old, may borrow two books (only one of which may be fiction) for two weeks at a time, and may also take out a current number of a magazine for that period.

PANIC IN A TENEMENT.

A Fire in "The House of the Baby" Endangers Many Lives.

A fire in one of the apartments on the second story of "The House of the Baby," at 69-73 Rivington Street, yesterday morning, created the wildest sort of a panic among the fifty-six families in the tenement and came near ending the life of Mrs. Kate Ketchinowsky, fifty-four years of age. The place is called "The House of the Baby" on account of the large number of children contained therein. It is a tremendous brick tenement of six stories on the corner of Rivington and Allen Streets, and is built on the latest plan, having an immense rotunda in the centre, with iron balconies and stairways.

Mrs. Ketchinowsky's rooms took fire from an explosion of a gas stove. She ran into the rotunda, shouting fire in Hebrew. In a moment there was the wildest sort of a panic. Every one of the fifty-six families in the tenement made its way to the roof, shouting, crying, and gesticulating. Mrs. Sally Hecht, who weighs 250 pounds, managed to get her five children out of her apartments and started for the roof, but she returned to her rooms, and there fainted. She was restored by the firemen dousing her with water. The whole number of tenants were soon on the roof, with a few exceptions, howling and crying and wringing their hands.

Mrs. Ketchinowsky stood in front of the building on the sidewalk, looking up to her room, when a stream of water came through a window, driving a fragment of glass into her head and severing an artery. She was taken to a drug store and the wound attended to. The loss was about $300. An immense crowd gathered, necessitating the calling out of the reserves.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL CASES.

Arguments Heard on the Demurrer of T. B. Willis and W. E. Philips.

Argument was heard yesterday by Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on the demurrer interposed by Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips, indicted jointly for conspiracy, and on the demurrer to the indictment against Willis for bribery. Gen. B. F. Tracy, Col. A. E. Lamb, De Lancey Nicoll, and J. D. Lindsay appeared for the defendants, and District Attorney Marean for the people.

Mr. Nicoll, referring to the conspiracy indictment, said that the defendants were charged with not less than nine separate and distinct crimes, included in the indictment in the guise of overt acts. "Seven of these crimes," he said, "are misdemeanors; one is a felony, and the other is the one mentioned, the charge of conspiracy."

He then read the provision of the code that a day of the month must be mentioned, and said that in this indictment the crime charged was alleged to have been committed at some indefinite time during the month. Referring again to the different crimes comprised in the indictment, he was interrupted by the District Attorney, who said:

"We admit that the conspiracy is merged in the felony."

"Do you admit that this is true of the misdemeanors?" asked Gen. Tracy.

Mr. Marean replied in the negative, and began his argument. The indictment, he said, set forth as plainly as language could the nature of conspiracy. It was only necessary for him to allege one act.

Gen. Tracy said that if this position was sustained, it would be nothing more nor less than nullifying the statute and revolutionizing the theory of criminal law so far as misdemeanors are concerned. He was followed by Col. Lamb. Justice Hirschberg reserved decision.

Funeral of Sergt. Sullivan.

The funeral of Police Sergeant Jeremiah D. Sullivan, the brother of Assemblyman Sullivan and nephew of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, took place yesterday from St. Patrick's Church, in Mott Street, where a solemn mass was sung by the pastor of the parish. The pall bearers were members of the uniformed force—four Sergeants and two Roundsmen. The line of the funeral procession, from the home of the dead policeman, at 167 Mott Street, was cordoned by a squad of policemen, who, under Capt. Albertson, acted also as a guard of honor. The deceased, who had been in ill-health for some time, was connected with many clubs, religious, social, and political. Delegations were present from Colfax Council, Royal Arcanum, the Metamora Club, and the General Committee of the Tammany Hall Sixth Assembly District. The Church in Mott Street was unable to accommodate the crowd, and Mott Street for many blocks extending both ways from the church, was packed with people. Many of the higher officers of the force were present, including Acting Chief Devery and Commissioner Sexton, and many city officials. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

College of Dentistry Election.

The Board of Trustees and Directors of the New York College of Dentristy held their annual meeting last night at 207 East Twenty-third Street, and elected the following officers: President—Dr. George Alexander; Vice President—George A. Hearn; Treasurer—Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee; Counsel—Frank F. Vander Veer.

Passengers on the Kaiser.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which will sail to-day for Bremen, will carry 650 cabin passengers, and altogether, including steerage, more than a thousand passengers.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

DOCK BOARD AND ICE MEN

A Denial that Small Dealers Are Treated Unfairly.

THE CASE OF MULFORD & CO.

Refusal to Permit Continued Use of Alleged Obstructions of This Firm—Consolidated Company's Pier.

Complaints have been made that the Consolidated Ice Company is receiving the aid of the Dock Department in driving the smaller ice dealers to the wall by discriminating against them at the docks.

William H. Burke, Secretary of the Dock Department, when spoken to yesterday afternoon about the charges, remarked that of course he could not speak about any alleged deal between the Dock Commissioners and the Consolidated Ice Company, as he had not been admitted to any combine and did not believe there was any, but it was a fact that the Consolidated Ice Company has been gradually extending its business, and has driven smaller dealers out, but that was because, like other large and wealthy corporations, it could undersell its weaker competitors and was in a position of making higher bids in the lease of piers.

"I myself," continued Mr. Burke, "have been crowded out of the ice business. I dealt in coal, but there is very little money in coal now, because very many people use gas and naptha for cooking and heating. And so I had to use most of my trucks to carry ice in, and the Consolidated Ice Company was able to sell ice cheaper than I could, and I was compelled to get out of the business."

He Denies the Charge.

In regard to the charge that the Dock Commissioners discriminated against ice dealers in favor of the Consolidated Ice Company, Secretary Burke said it was not true, and the Commissioners were unable to discriminate against any one who chose to lease a pier. "The Commissioners," continued Secretary Burke, "are bound by the law which directs that docks be sold by auction for several years. Whenever the Consolidated Ice Company outbids other dealers it naturally secures the lease. When a pier or bulkhead is not sold for several years it is allowed to be in the possession of the holder from year to year at the pleasure of the Commissioners. An ice company at Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, recently informed the board that it will not continue to use its pier after June. I suppose it has been gobbled up by the Consolidated Ice Company.

"To show that the board does not discriminate against any one, there is Montgomery & Co., who have lately leased two or three new places. I think, however, that I can guess some of those who are dissatisfied and are complaining. One of these firms must be Mulford & Co., who are at Pier 21, North River. Mr. Mulford put up ice bridges at the bulkhead and built a house there. These were boarded by Commissioners as obstructions to the business of other people, and he has been refused a permit to continue those obstructions."

Mr. Mulford's Views.

Mr. Mulford was found at his pier in a small frame shanty, about twelve feet long, and which was used as a tally house to weigh the carts with ice as they passed on the scales immediately outside.

"Does this interfere with other people's business?" asked Mr. Mulford. "The street here from the bulkhead to the sidewalk opposite is fully 200 feet wide, if not still wider, and I'm only a few feet away from my bulkhead, to which no other trucks or carts except mine ever have any occasion to come. And this platform, on which the ice is passed from the boats to the carts, also is in nobody's way, as no other carts except mine need come, unless they do so for a promenade. Go and take a look at the dock of the Consolidated Ice Company, a couple of blocks higher up, and you will see how large its house is and how much space they occupy."

Mr. Mulford went on to say that he had had that bulkhead, eighty-two and a half feet wide, for three years at $1,500 a year. The lease expired on May 1 last. Last year, while the old Board of Dock Commissioners was still in office, he applied for a renewal of the lease. The Commissioners said that they were soon going out of office, and did not feel like tying the hands of their successors. They did not believe, however, that he would have any trouble whatever in renewing the lease from the new board.

When the lease expired, Mr. Mulford went on to say, he applied for a renewal. He had been paying $1,500 a year, and the board fixed the upset price at $2,000, which he paid. He supposed that the privileges of the tally house and platform went with the lease, but was surprised later when he was told that he would have to make application for a permit for those privileges. He did make an application, and it was denied. He made a second application, and it was denied again. "Without these privileges," said he, "the bulkhead is useless to me, as I'll not be able to land or weigh my ice, and if I simply give vessels leave to come here I'll not make more than $50 a year."

A walk up to the Consolidated pier showed a house fully twice the size of Mulford's, nearly a dozen ice carts standing in a row, and a large and long platform or ice bridge.

OLD TOWN OF PELHAM BONDS.

Indebtedness Assumed by the City Declared Fraudulent and Void.

A few years ago when Sherman T. Pell was Supervisor of the Town of Pelham a large number of certificates of indebtedness were issued by him as Supervisor, and banks in New York City and Westchester County bought them. After Sherman T. Pell disappeared and an examination of the town accounts was made the town was advised by Martin J. Keogh that the certificates were void and fraudulent.

Some time after the Town of Pelham was annexed to New York City and its indebtedness assumed. The Broadway Savings Institution in this city was the first to bring suit which was followed by suits by several other savings banks. Martin J. Keogh who, before his election as Justice of the Supreme Court was counsel for the town, defended the action on the grounds that the certificates were illegal and fraudulent and that the signature of the Town Clerk was a forgery.

The case was tried in the Supreme Court last week before Justice Smith and a jury and a verdict has been given in favor of the city. The city was represented by William L. Snyder and the banks by Isaac N. Mills.

VIADUCTS IN BRONX PARK.

Department of Highways Questions the Botanical Society's Powers.

The Department of Highways has submitted to the Corporation Counsel's office for an opinion a matter involving the control of the grounds which are to be used for the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park and the question as to the right of the society which is to build the garden to stop the laying of streets or the building of viaducts over the grounds.

The matter was brought up by the action of a local taxpayers' association of Bronx Borough, which called upon the Commissioner of Highways to insist upon the carrying out of the agreement between the city and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, by which the railroad promised to build a certain number of bridges or viaducts over its tracks at certain places.

One of the stipulated places is about half a mile above the crossing of the tracks by the Southern Boulevard, at a point where a thoroughfare formerly known as Scott Avenue, but now on the maps as Woodlawn Road, would cross the tracks if extended. The property owners in the district to the west of this point want the road continued and insist upon the building of the viaduct over the tracks by the railroad company.

The city has ceded to the Society of the Botanical Gardens that part of Bronx Park adjoining the railroad tracks on the east, and the refusal of the railroad to construct a viaduct has been backed up by the authorities of the Botanical Garden, who say that they have absolute control of the grounds ceded to them and that they will not permit the laying out of any street through the grounds or the building of a viaduct. Commissioner Keating of the Highways Department has asked the Corporation Counsel to decide whether the claim of the property holders, that the road must be continued according to the agreements, is a good one, and whether the city could insist on extending Woodlawn Road to an outlet on the east, in spite of the objections of the Botanical Garden Society.

VETERANS IN CITY SERVICE.

Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday denied the application of A. C. Tate for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, to reinstate him as Water Register of Brooklyn. He was removed on April 7, 1898.

Justice Van Wyck says that the object of the "veterans' section" of the charter was to continue, as far as practicable, the privilege of serving during good behavior to those veterans only who, being in the service of either of the municipalities prior to consolidation, enjoyed a like privilege under the then existing law. Tate's term was "during the pleasure" of the City Works Commissioner, and not during good behavior.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise.

18,095.—Copying paper, J. R. Crompton & Brother, Manchester, May 12, 1898. 20½x24½ Soudanese copying paper, 500s, folded, entered at 4.8 per ream. 20x24 Soudanese copying paper, 480s, flat, entered at 4.1 per ream. 20x24 Soudanese copying paper, 480s, flat, entered at 4.4 per ream. Trade discount, 17½ per cent. Add packing materials and labor. No advance.

18,094.—Parchment paper, from Knoeckel & Co., Lambrecht, April 16, 1898. Cellulose paper com. 4,873 in rolls. The No. 50 brett 36-inch, 28.30, entered at .47 mark per kilo. No advance. Discount, 2½ per cent. Less inland freight.

18,098.—Chemical compound, from L. C. Marquart, Bonn, May 7, 1898. Chloral hydrat. res. per cent., entered at 5, advanced to 5.30 marks per kilo. Add packing.

18,011.—Prepared vegetables, from P. Cirio & Co., San Giovannia Teduccio. Tomato paste, ½-kilo tins, entered at 31.25f. per 100 tins. Tomato paste, 1-kilo tins, entered at 60.50f. per 100 tins. Tomato paste, 2-kilo tins, entered at 99.50f. per 100 tins. Discount, 5 per cent. Advanced by disallowance of discount.

18,060.—Prepared vegetables, from C. Cusimario, Palermo, April 21, 1898. Artichokes, entered at 16.50, advanced to 18 lire per box of 54 tins. Add empty boxes at 1 lira each. Add cartage, nails, and labor.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Undeliverable Packages from Canada—Liquor Dealers and Apothecaries.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to all customs officers to close all accounts under annual appropriations by June 30, in order that the accounting officers may be enabled to close up the business of each fiscal year as speedily as possible. Each principal officer is instructed to pay all indebtedness promptly, and if any balance remains in his hands to deposit the same at once as a repayment to the appropriation to which it belongs.

Assistant Secretary Howell rules that undeliverable packages of goods imported by mail from Canada are to be returned to their senders in Canada through the Dead Letter Office. The regulations under Parcels Post Convention are not applicable to importations by mail from Canada.

Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Bureau of Internal Revenue says, in reply to letters of inquiry, that there is nothing in the fact that a person is engaged in the business of a liquor dealer that prevents him from engaging also in the compounding of medicine, and if he does so, using spirits in combination with roots, herbs, or drugs, and sells the compound only under a label specifying the diseases for which it is held out as a remedy, he is an apothecary within the exempting provision of Section 3,246 of the Revised Statutes.

On the request of the Erie Railroad Company, the Treasury Department has authorized the substitution of the Union Steamboat Canal line for the Union Steamboat Line in the list of bonded freight lines of the said company, as a common carrier of unappraised merchandise from the Port of New York.

The "Cherries in Brandy" Case.

Ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Chairman of the Customs Board of Classification, will begin in Cincinnati to-day the taking of additional testimony in the long-disputed "cherries in brandy" cases of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. The firm in question imports white cherries preserved in spirits in the casks, and the customs authorities have assessed the liquid for duty as brandy. One case was decided by the General Appraisers in favor of the importers last January, and additional testimony is now being taken by order of the United States Court. Extra testimony is being taken in another case by Judge Somerville at the request of the United States District Attorney.

The Treaty with France.

Writing to Collector Bidwell, O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says, regarding the reciprocal treaty with France: "Department holds that French treaty affects the brandy and spirits named in Paragraph 289, and none other."

Found Hanging from a Tree.

The body of John Hurd of 2,783 Eighth Avenue was found hanging from a tree close by the Hudson River at Two Hundred and First Street yesterday afternoon by a policeman, and taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Hurd, who kept a small grocery store, leaves a wife and four children. His brother died a year ago yesterday, and he has been subject to fits of despondency since.

Our straw hat business is described in a jiffy: Same grade and same kinds of straw as kept by the very best hatters.

In variety, you get no advantage buying here; but you get the same hats for less money, and our assurance that if anything goes wrong during the "life" of the hat—you get your money back.

Caps.

Won't blow off; can be knocked off without harm; can be crushed and put in your pocket.

50 cents to $1.50.

Outing Suits.

Flannel golf trousers in new grays. Perfect beauties and what's more, in perfect taste.

To Clubs we'll send a representative with a bag full of samples and a head full of information.

Trousers, $4.50, $6 and $7.50.
Red Coats, $9.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Busy Store Scene

All day long yesterday crowds of people thronged the store from end to end. The new success we're winning is because of the tremendous efforts we're putting forward to make this June a record breaker. Fast as our goods gatherers roll new lots in, we pile them upon the counters and aisle tables, and a host of good things are gone in a twinkling without a word in the papers. Hence a daily visit to the store is necessary these Summery days.

The selling of Summer and Outing Suits for women was great yesterday, but the lots are ample to supply all comers to-day.

There are Suits at $5.00, $9.98, $13.98, and $15.98 that are really worth a third more.

IN THE SILK STORE yardsticks flew, as it isn't possible every day to get 80c. Figured Foulards, 24 inches wide, in all the new colors, at 48c. There are plenty left for to-day's business. Hurry!

THE UNTRIMMED MILLINERY COUNTERS held crowds from opening in the morning till sunset.

The Hats at 25c., 48c., and 75c. are next to half price. The counters'll be filled up again this morning, and if we're good at guessing business will be even better.

THE JUNE BRIDAL SALE brought prospective "bride" buyers from far and near, and the business done was phenomenal.

Dainty Muslin and Silk Underwear.
Elegant Silks for Wedding Dresses.

And for home builders sales jumped high in

Furniture, Lamps, and Pictures.
Silverware, Curtains, and Chinaware.
Mattings, Rugs, and Onyx Tables.

But the sale wasn't only for a day—it was for all week. We printed the news in the papers to post you how and what to buy and to guard you against paying higher prices elsewhere. Every item we told of was streaked with economy. Each idea we suggested represented a money-saving chance. And as a result buyers'll keep coming and coming all week.

Selling O'Neill Bicycles at $25

is bringing us a mint of trade in the bicycle store. We sold thousands of them at $30. Ought to sell ten thousand at $25. Shall, too, if the present rate of trade keeps up. Have you seen the "O'Neill" yet?

IN THE BASEMENT.—Ready as never before with Woodenware, Tinware, Agate Ware, Willow Ware, Wire Goods, Ironware, Small Hardware, Paints, China, Glass, and Earthenware; but the prices are the strong point. Investigate!

We deliver all purchases, excepting bicycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

A NOVEL INSURANCE CASE.

Baltimore Company Sued for Recovery of a Disputed Claim.

The suit of J. H. Mohlman & Co. against the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, which began before a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, brings into litigation an interesting insurance question, because the validity of certain important points in insurance policies will have to be determined by law.

The large five-story building of Mohlman & Co., wholesale grocers at 156 Franklin Street and 38 and 40 North Moore Street, was destroyed by fire on April 29, 1895. The question of fact at issue is whether the building collapsed as the result of the fire or whether its collapse was the cause of the fire.

The first suit, against the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, which was tried about a year ago, was intended to be a test case, but it became so involved by reason of points of law which were raised and the bills of exceptions taken that a new suit was brought against another company. The jury disagreed in this suit.

Ten suits which have been brought aggregate claims amounting to $120,000 against companies in the United States, England, and Canada.

A peculiar feature in the present suit is the examination of the witnesses for the defense first, the burden of proof resting upon the defense, by Judge Lacombe's ruling. Joseph H. Choate and Treadwell Cleveland appear for the Mohlman Company and Cardozo & Nathan for the insurance company.

The Fire Insurance Market.

The local fire insurance situation has changed somewhat in the last few days. The high-priced risks are now being replaced in the open market. Extra hazardous lines are following the course of the preferred business, but, while the latter has been largely replaced since the disruption of the New York Tariff Association at an average gain to the assured of about 50 per cent., the really hazardous business is meeting less success. One broker offered a risk of this character in a large American office yesterday at 75 cents, and then accepted a policy at a rate of 1½ per cent. The general business done is falling off greatly. So much of the business formerly insured annually has been replaced for three or five years that the smaller companies are beginning to anticipate the great difficulty to obtain lines of insurance which they are bound to experience in the near future.

State Insurance Examiner.

ALBANY, June 6.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn has appointed Seth C. McArthur of Hudson as a confidential examiner in his department at a salary of $1,500 a year.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At the annual election for Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York held yesterday, the following Trustees were chosen, to serve four years: Richard A. McCurdy, James C. Holden, Hermann C. Von Post, Robert Olyphant, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles E. Miller, Walter R. Gillette, William C. Whitney, and William J. Sewell.

John G. Conrad, the San Francisco member of the firm of Voss, Conrad & Co., who represent the Thuringia Fire Insurance Company, and the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company, is in town, conferring with Mr. Voss in connection with the transfer of the headquarters of the firm from Chicago to New York.

The insurance on the property of Charles H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, which was damaged by fire, Sunday evening, June 5, was distributed as follows: On stock—Liverpool and London and Globe, $16,500; Royal, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Baloise, $2,500; Svea, $2,000; Helvetia, $12,500; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $7,500; Caledonian, $1,500. On furniture and fixtures—Home Mutual of California, $2,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenwich Insurance Company of New York held yesterday, the following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Quentin McAdam, Solomon W. Albro, James A. Roosevelt, Mason A. Stone, Allen S. Apgar, Augustus C. Brown, William P. Douglas, Samuel W. Harriott, William Brookfield, John L. Riker, Robert B. Suckley, Isaac G. Johnson, Joseph P. Fuels, Ebenezer Bailey, William R. Browne, Charles A. Cheesebrough, George E. Wagner, and Walter B. Ward. The annual election of officers will occur to-morrow, when the new Board of Directors will organize.